TOTALITARIANISM - BANNINGS

1 APRIL 1978 - 31 MAY 1978
Vraelys aan boere (2)

1. Hoe word lone op u plaas begaal?

2. Bestaan daar enige coöperatiewe (formeel of informeel) tussen u en ander boere in die distrik oor lone of werkersonderhede? Indien wel, gie besonderhede.

3. Wat is deel van u totale jaarlikse koste is arbeidskoste?

2. Meverarstelling

1. Is daar 'n tekort aan arbeid in u distrik? Indien wel, wat is hulle soort arbeid?

2. As u getal arbeiders nie verdeel, byvoorbeeld, sou o ekstra arbeiders kon vind? Indien wel, hoe lank sou dit neem?

Hoe sou u te werk gaan om die werkers te werk?

Waarvandaan sou hulle kom?

2. As u getal arbeiders sou in diens kon neem, sou u ook al die boere gelyke kon verdien of sou u ook aldie boere sou in diens kon neem?
NY boost for Woods Biko book

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — Donald Woods's biography of Stephen Biko is "essential reading for understanding the gathering black revolution in South Africa," says a New York Times reviewer.

In the newspaper's weekend book review section, managing editor Seymour Topping prefaced his praise by saying that the book "is disjointed in style... written in haste and under the threat of police intrusion.

ANGUISHED
"At times it is overly polemical and leaves the reader wanting to know more about Stephen Biko the man rather than the political personality."

Says Mr Topping: "What he wrote was not only a close-up of Stephen Biko but also an anguished account of the conversion of a white reformer to revolutionary militancy as he finally grasped the entrapment of the blacks and the intractability of their white Afrikaner rulers."

The book "Biko" is officially published in the United States today by Paddington Press.

Mr Woods was invited to speak at an Overseas Press Club lunch in New York to coincide with the publication.
Banning orders on 16 expire

1. DURBAN — Five years ago 16 South Africans were banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. Last night those banning orders expired.

   For most of them the lifting of restrictions will make little difference. Only one of the 16, Mrs Sheila Lapinsky, will be directly affected.

   Two of the 16 are dead. Dr. Rick Turner died violently with a bullet in his head after a midnight attack at his home earlier this year. Steve Biko died while in detention on September 13 last year.

   Two are on Robben Island: Strini Moodley and Saths Cooper. Saso and BPC officials were sent there after being convicted in terms of the Terrorism Act in 1976.

   Barney Pityana, former secretary-general of Saso, is in detention. He was detained in August, last year for the second time.

   Two banning orders were lifted before they were due to expire. Clive Keegan, a former Nusas executive member, had his ban lifted in February 1976. Paul Pretorius, former Nusas president, is a practising advocate in Durban.

   The eight who left South Africa are: Philippe le Roux, Paula Ensor, Chris Wood, James Mafuna, Jerry Modisasane, Drega Koka, Harry Nengweku and Sheila Lapinsky.

2. Wally: The multiplier effect? What relationship does the multiplier have to MPS? How does MPS relate to MPC? If MPC is 1/3, 2/3, 4/5, and 0?

3. How may the following events affect the consumption?

   • Saving schedules a the investment schedule
     (a) Threat of limited, non-nuclear war, leading the public to buy more $\quad \text{more saved}
     (b) A decline in the interest rate $\quad \uparrow C$ (CHF) $\downarrow T$ or $\uparrow T$
     (c) A sharp fall in share market prices $\quad \uparrow C$
     (d) The development of a significantly cheaper method of manufacturing pig iron from ore $\quad \uparrow C$
     (e) Expected oil shortages $\quad \downarrow C$ (Canada) $\downarrow T$
     (f) Advantages of T.V. $\quad \uparrow T$
     (g) The expectation that mild inflation will persist $\quad \text{No too much}$

4. Assuming the level of investment is R16m and independent of the level of total output, complete the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible levels of employment (mL)</th>
<th>AS (NNP - DI)</th>
<th>Consumption (c)</th>
<th>Saving (s)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>240</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>50</td>
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‘Nusas eight’ banning orders expire

By JILL McILRAITH

The remaining five-year banning orders imposed on dissident white student leaders in 1973 expired on Friday.

On February 26, 1973, eight talented university students were pushed into the twilight world of South Africa's banned people.

The "Nusas eight", as they became known, were followed within days by eight black students, the "Saso eight".

The two groups formed the elite of a student leadership highly critical of the Government and the very actions of which they became victims.

Toll

The toll has been high for the former Nusas leaders: One dead (Dr Riek Turner, shot dead in his home early this year); four in exile (Neville Curtis, Paula Ensor, Chris Wood and Philippe le Roux); and one banned (until Friday) and still living in South Africa (Sheila Lapanisky).

Two (Paul Pretorius and Clive Keegan) had their banning orders lifted before the expiry date.

The toll on the Saso eight was higher: One black student leader banned in February, 1973, Steve Biko, died in detention last year.

Two others are serving prison sentences on Robben Island, four are in exile in neighbouring countries and one is in detention.

The banning orders on the secretary-general of Nusas, Steve Biko, expired last month.

The Nusas president, Auriel van Heerden, said this week that the Government's repeated attempts to incarcerate and intimidate young people who opposed its authoritarian rule would not prove successful.

"Instead of stamping out opposition and ideas, the actions and suffering of such student leaders today inspire millions more South Africans in the struggle for freedom and justice," Mr Van Heerden said.

The only one of the Nusas eight to have served the five-year banning order and still be in the country is a former full-time Nusas secretary, Mrs Sheila Lapanisky.

Escape

Neville Curtis made a dramatic escape in September, 1974, when he used an American friend's passport to board a boat in Cape Town harbour. He was granted political asylum in Australia, where he is active in anti-apartheid campaigns.

Paula Ensor, formerly a vice-president of Nusas and...
Remember that income until savings (with .75, MPW = households) will increase additional R100 of households. So given an MPC = increase in I, as significance of PARADOX OR THRIFT

Students should understand the problem to save at a time of unemployment ability to save through a multiplier example of the fallacy of composed Keynesian view is that at any level FE) C and I spending tend to vary competitive - one cannot expand The classical writers who held a C was always necessary for increase Be able to explain this problem E. COMPONENTS OF AD

1. Consumption Demand
C = f (PDI) or expressed as C = Be able to relate PDI to GNP and CF accordingly.

Autonomous and Induced consumption
Average Propensity to Consume (APC)
Marginal Propensity to consume (MPC)
Also APS and MPS.

Saving function (Propensity to Save = Marginal II of CF. Concept of Dissaving, Break-even point. Non-income determinants of consumption alters autonomous consumption (note especially the effect of changes in the distribution of income).

Long-run Consumption Function - empirical studies to explain the constant LR APC (APS) and hence equality of APC and MPC.
(a) Duesenberry - Relative Income Hypothesis
(b) Friedman - Permanent Income Hypothesis
(c) Modigliani - Life Cycle Income Hypothesis

Contrast these with Keynesian Absolute Income Hypothesis.
Banned, banned, rebanned

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Mary Moodley, a 45-year-old Benoni woman, who completed 15 years under banning orders at the weekend, was served with a new order yesterday restricting her for five years under the Internal Security Act.

The order says the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, is "satisfied that you engage in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order."

Mrs Moodley, a widowed mother of eight, is prohibited from attending any "social gathering or any political gathering at which any principle or policy of the Government of a State is propagated, attacked, criticised or discussed."

Mrs Moodley was first banned in 1963 under the Suppression of Communism Act. When the five-year ban expired in 1968 she was banned for a further five years and when that expired in 1973 it was reimposed.

Meanwhile, today will be the end of a long, long wait for Mrs Toni Wilcox, a schoolteacher here. Her husband will come home today for the first time in seven years and three months.

In February, 1971, Mr Robert Wilcox was arrested under the Terrorism Act. A year and three months later, he was convicted and he spent the past six years serving his sentence on Robben Island.

When he was arrested his two children were three months and three years old respectively. When he saw his house last it was about the height of his wife and children it now has a thriving garden and is a complete home. — DDC.

To begin with we rear ducks with the fish with the idea that the ducks

ED: Fed, ducks, food, ducks about 100. We feed them twice a day. We've stopped using pellets for about 0.5% just to keep them alive. We've started using a mixture of fish meal and protein. We feed them a mixture of fish meal and protein. We feed them a mixture of fish meal and protein.

We can keep our carp in the production ponds right through the year. The recommended growing season

We just let all the water out. So it's best to get the fish out of time getting the zoo familiar in your water just right. It's a pity to let all the water out. So it's best to get the fish out.

Sometimes, we don't have any monks waters. If you have spent a lot

ED: Are you ever drain your pond?

One of these pipes it splashes down onto a rock.

One of these pipes it splashes down onto a rock. Do this with a consistent throw of water — reach that time it comes out of each dam to the next dam. How this could be a problem in that it

You notice that all these dams have aluminium pipes off them, running

Oxygination

due to lack of oxygen.

We tried using buffalo grass, but most of the fish died. This was possibly

using a concrete sink and putting down oxygen braces on the bottom.

to catch the eggs. Mr Becker of Marble Hill came up with the idea of
14 at illegal meeting
in Sobukwe home

PORT ELIZABETH — Thirteen youths and a man were convicted by a Graaff-Reinet magistrate on Tuesday of attending an illegal gathering in the yard of the former home of Mr. Robert Sobukwe, two days before his funeral.

The youths, whose ages ranged from 15 to 17, were each sentenced to four months. 
Tbang, Lanham Musa (21) was fined R30 (or 60 days). 
Musa and the youths were all of Port Elizabeth.

Mr. B. M. Kies, of Cape Town, instructed by Herbert Fischer & Associates, for the defence, filed notice of appeal against conviction and sentence. Musa and the youths were released on R30 bail pending the outcome of the appeal.

The State alleged they attended an illegal gathering at 463 Sobukwe Road, Graaff-Reinet, on April 9.

W. O. C. F. Schleppers told the court he found a mob of between 150 and 200 youths singing freedom songs in the yard of the former home of Mr. Robert Sobukwe.

Passing judgment, the magistrate, Mr. W. Monk, found the gathering to be illegal, in defiance of a ban proclaimed by the Minister of Justice.

(a) Skool (naam, soort)
7. Soort werk
Aan permanente workers a
8. Hoe lank op hierdie
Aan toevallige/kontrak
9(a) Permanente tuiste
(b) Jaarlikse tydperk op die plaas
(c) Jaarlikse tydwerk tuis
(d) Bedrywighed vir die res van die jaar
(e) Hoeveel keer roeds op die plaas gewerk
10. Aan alle workers
(a) Werkure:

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</table>
(b) Jaarlikse verlof deur boer betaal onbetaal
11. Kontantloon (weekliks)
12. Ander betaling (weekliks)
(a) Vleis: hoeveelheid

prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)
waarde aan boer
waarde aan werker
T-shirt affair a plot — Coetzer

The Assembly — The former Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was accused yesterday of using the name of his friend, Steve Biko, to further his own ends.

Nationalist MP, Mr Hendrik Coetzer of King William's Town, also termed the case of the acid-impregnated T-shirt sent to Mr Woods' young daughter a "cunning scheme" which could be blamed on the Special Branch to blacken South Africa's name.

He claimed Mr Woods had once told him he didn't care two hoots for the black masses, but only wanted a few black friends to live where they wanted to: Mr Woods had set out to be a martyr and a hero.

Mr Coetzer was accused during his speech by Mrs Helen Suzman of attacking Mr Woods when he couldn't reply.

Mr Coetzer said the Daily Dispatch had fed its readers a diet of sedition. The Rand Daily Mail then distributed this to the world.

"How much longer can we condone a vendetta like this against our country?" he asked.

Mr Biko had not been well known in places like Soweto, Mr Coetzer said, quoting from an article in the British magazine, Spectator. The outcry over his death was due to Mr Woods' activities.

Quoting extensively from newspaper cuttings, Mr Coetzer said Mr Woods had spread a number of innuendoes and had published whatever could be fabricated in the Daily Dispatch. He referred specifically to the T-shirt incident, the "trap" set by the "so-called private investigator Mr Donald Card" trying to prove that the Special Branch was responsible for sending the acid-impregnated T-shirt and that nobody had been charged for the slogan - painting and shooting-up of the Woods' house.

Once "the bait" had been taken by a gullible public, Mr Woods had left the country and was now taking his revenge on South Africa.

Mr Woods had become obsessed in becoming accepted by the blacks. He had become more vitriolic because he was not a martyr.

Mrs Suzman interjected: You banned him.

Mr Coetzer: When he succeeded in getting banned, he licked his chops. He had to blacken and try to destroy South Africa while he had to be a hero and martyr.

Mr Biko had not been a leader in his own life, but was a black activist who worked on Mr Woods' "sickly liberalism" and who had used the press to advance revolution.

Mr Coetzer said he had known Mr Woods and had once defended him in the Provincial Council. Mr Woods had once told him he didn't give two hoots for the black masses who could die in misery.

Mrs Suzman: I don't believe it.

Mr Coetzer also attacked the Daily Dispatch for an editorial after the murder of banned Natal University lecturer, Dr Nick Turner. He said the editorial had tried to link the killing "with the attack on Woods' daughter by herself." — PC.
PORT ELIZABETH—Thirteen youths and a man were convicted by a Graaff-Reinet magistrate on Tuesday of attending an illegal gathering in the yard of the former home of Mr. Robert Sobukwe, two days before his funeral.

The youths, whose ages range from 15 to 17, were each sentenced to four months in prison. Mr. Tshang Musa, 21, was fined R30 and ordered to spend 60 days in prison. The youths were all from Port Elizabeth.

The defence filed notice of appeal against conviction and sentence. Mr. Musa and the youths were released on R30 bail pending the outcome of the appeal.

W/O C. P. Scheepers told the court that on April 9 he found a mob of between 180 and 200 youths singing freedom songs in the yard of the former home of Mr. Sobukwe.

Mr. B. Kies, for the defence, said the meeting was of a religious nature and did not constitute an illegal gathering.

Passing judgment, the magistrate, Mr. W. Monk, found the gathering to be illegal in defiance of a ban.

SOURCE: DCD
Pupil quizzed over Sobukwe funeral

EAST LONDON — Miss Nomvuyo Mbewana, 20, a pupil at the Catholic school at Mount Ruth, near Mdantsane, and daughter of a Special Branch sergeant, says she has been ordered not to go to Mdantsane again.

Miss Mbewana said her father took her to the Special Branch offices at Cambridge for questioning on Tuesday. She was questioned on and off for four hours before she was instructed not to go to Mdantsane again.

She said she was asked about arrangements for transport to Mr Robert Sobukwe's funeral at Graaff-Reinet last month and the activities of her boyfriend, South African bantamweight boxing champion, Mzukisi Sikwewiya, of Mdantsane.

The questioning even touched on when Zukie found time to train as boxer when he was attending funerals,” Miss Mbewana said.

She was also asked where Mr Sikwewiya got the bread he gave to some boys from the East London area who attended the funeral.

Miss Mbewana, who lives in Duncan Village, said the police advised her to travel by train to and from school. — DDR
The literary magazine "Donga" and six other student publications have been banned, according to a statement released by the University of Cape Town today. The student publications, two editions of the "Journal of the UCT Arts Council" and a journal called "Bulletin," have been banned for distribution only. This means it will not be an offence to possess the magazines, but it will be to distribute them or offer them for sale in a public place.

"Donga" has, however, been banned outright. The latest issue and any following issues have been declared undesirable and taxable.

Whether or not industry would have been established without the XDC incentives and whether the Transkei can expect much further investment is open to debate. It should be noted however that there are few reasons why investment in the Transkei should prove profitable. The Transkei lacks a developed infrastructure and the conditions favouring the location of industry are largely absent. Distance from large consumer markets is considerable and the road and rail system is not highly developed. The economies of agglomeration associated with industrial areas are not yet significant and the multipliers for the largest towns, Umtata and Butterworth, are 1.38 and 1.35 respectively (pg 53, Benbo 1975). These figures are low compared with other industrial areas in South Africa and it is unlikely that much progress can be made until these multipliers show an increase. The one factor usually cited as being an incentive for industrial location in the Transkei is that there is an abundant supply of cheap labour. That this will continue to be so for a long while in the post-independence era is likely to be the case as will be discussed later in this paper.

That the labour costs are considered low may however not be the case. A distinction must be made between wage rates and wage costs because low wage rates do not necessarily imply low wage costs. High training costs and high turnover rates, as skilled labourers migrate to the cities in search of higher wages, may in fact result in wage costs being as high as those in the established industrial complexes. With the one long run incentive (low wage rates) therefore being seen as a dubious motive for location in the Transkei, it is possible that the industrial sector will experience slow expansion and that this expansion is likely to be largely due to the White controlled agencies and the XDC.

One of the primary aims of the XDC is to provide employment facilities in the Transkei. The Corporation plans in fact to provide 9434 new work opportunities in 1977 at a cost of some R35m. Although these figures compare favourably with the 8555 and 3958 new jobs created in 1976 and 1975 respectively, they still fall well short of the 26,000 work opportunities required annually simply to keep pace with the domestic population growth (Hansard A Column 620-9, 7.4.75, pg 31, Benbo, 1975). In the decade 1965 to 1975 fewer than 10,000 jobs had in fact been created by the Transkei's industrial sector and with agriculture already characterised by overpopulation and underemployment it is evident that the overwhelming majority of the Transkei males are compelled to work outside their nation's boundaries in order to allow both their families and themselves to survive.
Kruger quizzed on Moyo

THE ASSEMBLY — The brother-in-law of Mr Steve Biko was admitted to hospital in February because he had been certified as being mentally deranged while being held under preventive detention.

Former black consciousness leader, Mr Mxolisi Moyo was held under the Internal Security Act in King William’s Town prison on October 19 last year and was admitted to Komani Hospital in Queenstown on February 22.

Replying to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said the preventive detention notice on Mr Moyo was lifted two days after he was admitted to hospital.

The Minister said Mr Moyo was admitted to hospital “because he was certified by two doctors as mentally deranged.” Mr Moyo was still in hospital.

Mr Kruger said that during Mr Moyo’s detention he received 21 visits and altogether a total of 24 visitors came to see him, to rally him.

One of the visitors was a priest and another was a person connected with a firm of attorneys.

Mrs Suzman said afterwards she was pleased to know that Mr Moyo was no longer being held under the Internal Security Act and she would watch further developments in the case with interest. — PC.

Transkei’s responsibility, unfortunately the then South Africa, is unable to cope with this reality.
Ban case
witnesses
refuse to testify

A Johannesburg Regional magistrate heard today that nine witnesses called by the State to give evidence against a journalist would refuse to testify.

Mr Don Mattera (43), a sub-editor on The Star, had pleaded not guilty to five counts of breaking a banning order served on him in terms of the Internal Security Act in 1973.

He was alleged to have attended or addressed five meetings, four in Lenasia and one at his home in Eldorado Park.

After two young men refused to testify before Mr J A van Dam the hearing was postponed to Thursday so they could brief counsel to represent them regarding their refusal.

Counsel briefed for eight of the witnesses, Mr C R Moller, asked the court for an adjournment to consult his clients.

The magistrate asked counsel whether he could be ready by 9 pm today and said the court could not tolerate obstruction.

Mr Moller said: "I am not prepared to do justice by the clock. It is a serious offence and is subject to a period of imprisonment."

Dr X Vorachia, Mr S Bandora, Mr E Noma, Mr S Koraw, Dr M Mohamed, Mr N. Govender, Mr E Patel and Mr N Poomah were represented by Mr Moller.

Earlier, Dr A Asvat gave evidence about a meeting at the Lenasia Muslim Association hall in October last year. The meeting was addressed by an American doctor who spoke to thousands of people about the teachings of Islam.

Mr Mattera was standing outside the hall when he had spoken to him at his physician and inquired about his health, Dr Asvat said.

He said at no stage did Mr Mattera enter the hall during the meeting.

The case will proceed tomorrow when Mr Moller will address the court on the refusals to testify. The men called were warned to appear.
Nat hits at 'winning' Woods plan

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, was accused yesterday of using the name of his friend Steve Biko to further his own ends.

Nationalist MP Mr. Hendrik Coetser of King William's Town also termed the case of the anti-apartheid T-shirt sent to Mr. Woods' young daughter a "cunning scheme" which could be blamed on the Special Branch to blacken South Africa's name.

He claimed that Mr. Woods had had once told him he "didn't care two hoots for the Black masses" but only wanted a few Black friends to live where they wanted to. Mr. Woods had set out to be a martyr and a hero.

Mr. Coetser was accused during his speech by Mrs. Helen Suzman of attacking Mr. Woods when he could not reply.

Reedition

Mr. Woods and the Daily Dispatch had fuelled his rendition of a diet of section. The Rand Daily Mail then distributed this to the world.

"How much longer can we condone a vendetta like this against our country," he asked.

"We have had enough. We have no need," he said.

Quoting from an article in the British magazine Spectator, he quoted: "The inquiry over his death was due to Mr. Woods's "anti-white.""

Speaking exclusively from newspaper cuttings, Mr. Coetser said Mr. Woods had spread a number of liars across South Africa and published whatever could be fabricated in the Daily Dispatch.

He referred specifically to the "T-shirt incident, the "trap" set by the "so-called private investigator Mr. Donald Carol" trying to prove that the Special Branch was responsible for sending the anti-apartheid T-shirt and that nobody had been charged for the sign-painting and shooting-up of the Woods' house.

Revenge

Once "the bait" had been taken by a gullible public, Mr. Woods had left the country and was now taking his revenge on South Africa.

Mr. Woods had become obsessed in becoming accepted by the Blacks. He had become more vitriolic because he was not a martyr.

"Mrs. Suzman interjected: "You bailed him."

Mr. Coetser: "When he succeeded in getting bailed he kicked his chops."
Eight refuse to testify

Staff Reporter

EIGHT State witnesses refused to give evidence yesterday at the trial of Mr. Donald Mattera, a sub-editor on "The Star", who is alleged to have broken his banning order.

The eight were given until 9 am today to submit valid reasons why they would not give evidence.

Mr. Mattera appeared before Mr. A. van Dam in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday charged with five counts of breaking his banning order. He pleaded not guilty.

In terms of his banning order, Mr. Mattera is prohibited from attending any gathering. He is charged with attending gatherings between September and November 1977 at Coronationville Hospital, the administration building in Lenasia and at his house in Eldorado Park.

The witnesses who refused to testify were Mr. X. Vertava, Mr. S. Randera, Mr. R. Moosa, Mr. S. Korani, Dr. M. Tov Mohamed, Mr. N. Govender, Mr. E. Patel and Mr. N. J. Poonah.

When the trial began, Mr. E. Jobbert, for the defence, asked for permission to adjourn when necessary because of the lack of details on the charge sheet.

He said the witnesses did not have details of the alleged offences about which they were to testify.

The magistrate asked the State to give witnesses the details.

The first witness, Dr. Abubakar Asvat, was told his testimony referred to a gathering at the Lenasia Administration Building.

He said he had gone to a meeting on the Islam religion at the Lenasia Moslem Association Hall, about 2 km from the Administration Building.

He saw Mr. Mattera leaning against a car outside the building and talking to a Dr. Hassan.

Dr. Asvat said he did not see Mr. Mattera in the Moslem Association Hall.

The next witness, Mr. Neelan Poonah, refused to testify.

Mr. Clifford Mather representing the witnesses, then asked for time to consult the witnesses.

Mr. Van Dam granted Mr. Mathar until 2 pm to consult Mr. Poonah.

When the next witness refused to testify, Mr. Mathar said eight witnesses would refuse to give evidence. "I would not possibly take instructions from eight people in two hours," he said.

Mr. Van Dam said all that was needed was a valid reason why they would not testify.

"The court cannot tolerate obstructors and it seems to me that the witnesses are attempting to obstruct the procedure of the court," he said.

Mr. Mathar said a witness's right to full and proper legal protection was "enshrined in the Criminal Procedure Act."

The magistrate ordered the witnesses to explain today why they would not testify.

Mr. H. Brandt appeared for the defence, and Counsel and Company appeared for Mr. Mattera.
Only the truth will serve SA

PERCY QOOBOZA (below), editor of The World and Weekend World until the papers were banned and he was detained in October last year, has written his first column since his release. It appears in today's Post, which he now edits. Mr Qoboza says that since he has never been told why the papers were banned or why he was detained, his only guidelines — as in the past — are to publish the truth.

examination of any court of law.

The only specific thing that has been said at me has been two sentences taken out of context from an editorial written before either the Prime Minister or the Minister of Justice expressed their displeasure at my newspapers.

I am therefore now taking over the editorship of this paper without any guidelines except the highest principles of journalism that I am totally committed to. The only guidelines I have are those which I presently subscribe to and which I expect every member of my staff to adhere to at all times. And these are truth, integrity and the upholding of the right of the people to know.

To these there can be no compromises at all.

I do not believe that I will be serving the interests of my country if I suppress the truth simply because such a course is unpalatable to certain sections of the population.

We will, accordingly, give credit where credit is merited and we will dish out condemnation where an injustice is being done to anybody, irrespective of who he or she may be.

For us the Press remains our last bastion against the erosion of civil liberties in our country.
### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 666  
7 April 1978

**PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)**

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name Naam</th>
<th>Address mentioned in notice Adres in kennisgewing vermeld</th>
<th>Date on which notice was delivered Datum waarop kennisgewing oorhandig is</th>
<th>Date on which notice expires Datum waarop kennisgewing verstryk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moremi, Ntsizi Elijah</td>
<td>8338 Zone/Gebied 7, Sebokeng</td>
<td>7/3/78</td>
<td>28/2/83</td>
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NOTICE 261 OF 1978

SUBMISSION OF CLAIMS AGAINST UNLAWFUL ORGANISATIONS

Notice was given by Government Notice R. 2194 of 19 October 1977 that Mr Willem Frederik Krugel, Regional Magistrate, has, in terms of section 3 (1) (b) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), been designated as Liquidator of the assets of the 18 unlawful organisations mentioned in the Notice, and that any person having a claim against any of the organisations concerned shall lodge it with the Liquidator as soon as possible. All outstanding claims must reach the Liquidator on or before 5 May 1978. Claims reaching him after that date will not be considered by the Liquidator.

His address is Room 203, Veritas Buildings, Volkskraal Avenue, Pretoria, 0002, or Private Bag X81, Pretoria, 0001.

(7 April 1978)

KENNISGEWING 261 VAN 1978

INDIENING VAN EISE TEEN ONWETTIGE ORGANISASIES

By Goewermanse kennisgewing R. 2194 van 19 Oktober 1977 is bekendgemaak dat mnr. Willem Frederik Krugel, Streetlandadres, ingevolge artikel 3 (1) (b) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), aangewys is as Beredderaar van die bates van die 18 onwettige organisasies wat in die Kennisgewing vermeld word, en dat enige persoon wat 'n eis teen enige van die betrokke organisasies het dit so gou doenlik by die Beredderaar moet indien. Alle uitstaande eise moet die Beredderaar op of voor 5 Mei 1978 bereik. Eise wat hom na daardie datum bereik, sal nie deur die Beredderaar onteeg word nie. Sy adres is Kamers 203, Veritasgebou, Volkstemlaan, Pretoria, 0002, of Privaatsak X81, Pretoria, 0001.

(7 April 1978)
Sobukwe family given leeway on house

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

The family of the dead Pan-Africanist Congress leader, Mr Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, will be allowed to stay at their home in Kimberley until they can finalise their plans.

The chief director of the Diamond Fields Administration Board, Mr Hennie du Plessis, said his board would approach Mrs Veronica Sobukwe on the matter in due course.

When Mr Sobukwe was released in 1969 after nine years on Robben Island, he was taken to the house in Galeshewe village where he was later joined by his family.

"Under normal circumstances, Mrs Sobukwe would not qualify to live and work in Kimberley, but we want to give her enough time to sort out her plans for the future," Mr Du Plessis said.

The house, he said, was still the property of the board and had been let to the Sobukwes under special circumstances.
Witnesses to give evidence

Structural mobility is not perfected resources from one use to downward inflexibility of wages.

EIGHT State witnesses who earlier this week refused to give evidence at the trial of Mr Donald Mattera, a sub-editor on The Star, yesterday told a Johannesburg Regional Court that they would testify.

Mr Clifford Miller, for the witnesses, was told at the hearing on Thursday that he would have to give valid reasons why the eight would not testify. Yesterday he told the court: "After consultations, the witnesses decided they would give evidence."

The eight are: Dr Yavariravan, Mr S Randera, Mr R Moosa, Mr S Korawa, Dr M Tow Mohamed, Mr N Govender, Mr E Patel and Mr N J Poonah.

Mr Mattera has pleaded not guilty to five counts of breaking his banning order.

The trial was postponed to June 5. Mr Mattera's bail of R600 was extended.

Articles from Barclay's National Review looks at inflation.

Prof. Lechmann (Wits): Inflation and no end of it?

Our present day inflation is unique ⇒ retail price indices have been increasing continually ⇒ no decrease. Expect it to continue ⇒ and anticipate inflation.

This coupled with the social taboo of falling wage rates has led to:

1. Price rigidity: prices do not fall because costs must be covered.
DURBAN — A Durban man who was under house arrest in Umlazi has fled to Lesotho.

Security Police here yesterday confirmed that Mr. Benny Khoepe had violated his banning order on March 21. He was founder-director of the banned Black Community Programme. He was banned under house arrest for five years in 1973. — DDC.
US bid to un gag professor who came home

By HUGH ROBERTON

WASHINGTON: A campaign has been launched in the United States Congress against the South African Government's refusal to lift a banning order on Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele, a prominent educationist who returned to South Africa last year after 20 years in exile.

Professor Mphahlele, formerly professor of English at Pennsylvania State University, returned after the council of the University of the North at Turfloop had unanimously approved his appointment to a teaching post there.

But when Professor Mphahlele arrived in the country he was informed that the Government would not lift his banning order, thus making it impossible for him to take up his teaching post.

The University of the North later withdrew its offer of an appointment.

Heading the protest against the Government's refusal to lift Professor Mphahlele's banning order is Miss Pat Schroeder, a Democratic Party Congresswoman from Colorado and a friend of the Mphahlele family.

In a fiery speech in the House of Representatives this week, Miss Schroeder said the Mphahlele case illustrated the "moral bankruptcy" of the South African Government's policy.

"The University of the North is in a so-called black-controlled homeland, yet the South African Government stepped in and cancelled Professor Mphahlele's teaching invitation over the unanimous approval of the university council," Miss Schroeder told the House.

She added that Professor Mphahlele, "simply does not exist in the eyes of the South African Government" and urged Congress to lodge an official protest with the South African Government.

Professor Mphahlele obtained his PhD degree from the University of Denver in 1968 and taught there from 1970 to 1976 before taking up the post as professor of English at Pennsylvania State University.
Khoape flees.

A DURBAN man under house arrest is believed to have fled to Lesotho.

Security Police said at the weekend that Mr Benny Khoape violated his banning order on March 21 and was believed to be in Lesotho. Mr. Khoape founded the banned Black Community Programme.
Courage

The Rev David Russell

...
6 figures for Biko film rights

LONDON — The film producer, Carl Foreman, has bought the screen rights of Mr. Donald Woods' book on Steve Biko for "six figures," according to a United States show business publication, Variety. This means Mr. Foreman will pay at least 100,000 dollars (R57,000) for the book, although this sum will be shared by Mr. Woods and his publishers.

Variety quotes Mr. Foreman as saying he intends to make "not a political tract, but a love story" of the Biko book.

Variety does not explain how the Biko book, which is almost wholly political, apart from a passing reference to Mr. Biko's relationship (while married) with a young black medical doctor in the Eastern Cape, will be turned into a "love story".

Mr. Foreman, it is thought, might be using the word "love" in a broad sense to refer to the black-white friendship between Biko and Mr. and Mrs. Woods. — DDC.
Sweden confirms T-shirt chemical

LONDON—The substance placed in a T-shirt which burned the five-year-old daughter of banned editor Donald Woods has been identified in a Swedish police laboratory as powdered ninhydrin, a chemical usually supplied only to police forces and used for fingerprinting. Mrs Wendy Woods said here yesterday.

She said during his visit to Sweden last week as a guest of the Swedish Government, her husband had been given a demonstration of how the chemical worked.

"Ninhydrin reacts to the amino acids in the human skin, and on contact with these, it turns a violet colour. In direct contact with human skin it reacts immediately, burning the skin and leaving a violet tinge."

"That was why the powder on the inside of the T-shirt was at first white and not visible, but when Mary pulled the shirt on, it burned her eyes, face, neck and shoulders wherever it touched her."

The Swedish police report said the substance should be handled only in rubber gloves and could damage the eyes if in direct contact.

Mrs Woods said ninhydrin in powder form was available on prescription only. If the police were not responsible for the act, any chemist in South Africa could surely report a highly unusual prescription for ninhydrin. — DDC.
Horwood attacks Woods associates

THE SENATE — Any person who associated himself with Mr. Donald Woods could not be called a South African patriot, the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, said this week.

Replying to the second reading in the Budget debate, Senator Horwood, after quoting various statements made by Mr. Woods since he fled the country after his banning, said: "Is it not reasonable to ask how any person who associates himself with this man can be called a South African patriot?"

Senator Horwood said that since he had fled South Africa, Mr. Woods had said the most serious things against this country.

During the session, Dr. Alex Boraine (FFP, Pinelands) and other members of the Opposition had said they admired Mr. Woods.

Mr. Woods had addressed the United Nations and there called on the world body to intensify as soon as possible "a policy of ostracism of the Pretoria regime".

In a BBC programme, he had called for the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa.

In an article in the Sydney Herald, Mr. Woods had said, among other things, that South Africa's "nazi-type" Government reported to him that a character assassination of his physical assassination failed.

"Is it not reasonable to ask how any person who associates himself with this man can be called a South African patriot?" — SAPA
ANC trial man held again

BY J S MOJAPELO

ONE of the six people found not guilty in the Pretoria ANC Terrorism Act trial last week was taken from his Soweto home yesterday and detained, apparently under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Elias Tshio Masinga, 24, is a former member of the banned Soweto Students Representative Council and was held for 15 months before his acquittal.

A relative, who did not wish to be identified, said yesterday Mr Masinga was picked up by a number of security policemen at 2am yesterday.

"The police, in plain clothes, came into the house and demanded to see Elias. After searching the house, they told us that they were taking him to John Vorster Square where he was to be detained under Section Six," the relative said.

Mr Masinga, a student at Morris Isaacson High School, had also been a member of the South African Student Movement.

Security Police were not available to comment yesterday.
Bearing the banning

THE Rev Theo Kotze and his wife, Helen, have six months of living under a banning order behind them. Theirs is one of the hundreds of South African families that have had to adapt to a limited existence.

Theo was banned in October 1977.

He is forbidden:

- To leave the Wynberg magisterial district.
- To attend any gathering — a gathering consists of a group of more than two people.
- To enter any school or university.
- To give educational instruction to anyone other than his children.
- To enter any black, coloured or Asian area.

Keri Swift asks HELEN KOTZE how the banning has affected them.

HELEN hasn't changed in the last six months. She still has courage, she's still quietly dignified, she's humble and it is said that her great love for her family continues to make her its strength. The house hasn't changed either, only today Theo is out working. What has happened to their lives? Helen talks openly.

Are you finding it any easier living with restrictions now than you did to begin with?

Helen: I don't think so really. The thing altogether and the situation in the country doesn't improve. And I don't think that things will get easier.

How has it affected your lives in a practical sense?

Helen: As a start, we have had no regular income. Theo has gone into the building business. He's renovating houses and at the moment he's building garages.

We're just beginning to get a little turnover and at the same time it's providing Theo with interest and a full time occupation.

Surely, in this field he would have to talk to the painters, the workmen — how does he manage?

Helen: Together with the owner, Theo will do the designing and planning and then he has a foreman who acts as a spokesman. He will instruct the workmen and tell Theo what to order. I handle the business side.

As a Methodist minister, has Theo carried on preaching?

Helen: Well as you know he was charged with breaching his banning order recently for attending a gathering (he was guest preacher at the Rondabosch Congregational Church on November 6 last year) but the charge was withdrawn with no reason given.

If he was really pressed, by the authorities, do you think he would continue to preach?

Helen: His loyalty lies in higher places. He would go ahead regardless. Yes, I think he would risk going to jail.

How has it affected your social lives?

Helen: Entertaining, which we used to do a lot, is out of the question, of course, as is accepting dinner invitations. We both miss that. Theo can only speak to one person at a time. He often does so under the tree outside, when the weather's good.

A few people have invited me to go to dinner parties but I'm very much a wife and partner and I'm not sure that I enjoy it.

Do you feel bad leaving Theo at such times?

Helen: No, I think it's good for us. It's one way of keeping in touch.

Six months ago, you said that what was really helping you both was support from friends and even strangers. Has this kept up?

Helen: Support from people has been incredible. We have at least a visitor a day, sometimes a dozen.

We have had piles of letters from Holland, where there was an article in the United States — an article appeared in Rio — and from churchmen all over the world.

Do you think that you and Theo have been brought closer together?

Helen: Yes, we have. We have discussed many cases, and with such intensity, that we are subjects of surveillance. Our lives aren't our own any more. People have to stay in these cases.

Photography: PETER STANFORD
You have five children and five grandchildren.
You are both very much family people. What has happened to your family life?

Helen: Family life is a sacred part of my heritage but we can't have the whole family together.
You still don't know exactly what the position is but from a strictly legal position, the family can't gather.
Just recently we had a family celebration and Theo couldn't be there.
He can't see his son off at the airport or me when I go to see my daughter-in-law in Bristol.
He can't come with me.

You've had six months of banning. Can you sit it out for another four and a half years? Would you consider leaving the country?

Helen: Now that you mention it, four and a half years seems like an awfully long time. Six months has seemed very long; much longer than six months.

No, I don't think we would leave. At the moment I believe Theo is battling to decide whether he has a role to play here. It's trying to find what your role is. In this position... that's the most frustrating thing. The Minister says we are banned for the security of the state but it is endangering the state to disagree with it.

It's the little niggling things that really get one down. It's the day to day things of not being able to talk to each other, to go to the theatre.

It's difficult explaining to people what it's all about. For instance, two gardeners came to speak to me about doing their jobs. He tried to explain that he couldn't speak them both at the same time.

People think you're nuts, really nuts when you're trying to be sensible and keep to your banning order.

Banned people have been victims of violence and threats. Have you been harassed at all?

Helen: We have, had a few threats of violence and phone calls saying things like. You're the next... after Rick Turner's death but on the whole very little.

And we have been fairly left alone by the police. They could make life extremely difficult.
Banned man found guilty

DURBAN. — The former chairman of the Umhlazi Residents' Council, Vlani Mzelase, 33, was yesterday sentenced by the Durban Regional Court to 10 days' jail suspended for three years when he was found guilty of contravening his banning order. Mzelase pleaded guilty when he appeared before Mr. H. S. van der Walt on a charge of defying his banning order, which restricted him to the magisterial districts of Durban and Umhlazi.

Evidence was that Mzelase, who was banned in March last year, had taken a job in Pinetown, which is outside his restriction limits.

He had told the Security Police of his move before being arrested.

In mitigation Mr. T. Pretorius, for Mzelase, said that by telling the police of his move, Mzelase showed he believed his restriction orders had been lifted.

"Passing sentence, Mr. Van der Walt said there was no evidence that Mzelase had been engaged in any subversive activities at the time of his arrest and consequently the court would suspend the sentence." — Sapa.
Appeals of two women upheld

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The appeals of Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt and Miss Jackie Bosman, both of Johannesburg, against their convictions in the magistrate's court last year were upheld in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Their sentence of 12 months each for declining to answer questions under the New Criminal Procedure Act were set aside by Mr Justice H J O van Heerden, with Mr Acting Justice D A Kotze concurring.

They were convicted after appearing at an examination before Mr R T Housego in connection with alleged offences committed by Mrs Winnie Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort district.

Mrs Kleinschmidt is the wife of the self-exiled member of the Christian Institute, Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, and Miss Bosman was the arts editor of the Financial Mail.

The appeals of two other women, Mrs Helen Joseph, 72, and Mrs Barbara M Waite, who also declined to answer questions in connection with Mrs Mandela, succeeded in part. Mrs Joseph's sentence of four months was reduced to two weeks, and Mrs Waite's sentence of 12 months was reduced to two months.
Silent witnesses win their appeals

BLOEMFONTEIN — The appeals of Mrs. Iona Kleinschmidt and Miss Jackie Bosman, both of Johannesburg, against their convictions in the Magistrate's Court last year were upheld in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Their sentences of 12 months' imprisonment each for declining to answer questions under the new Criminal Procedure Act were set aside by Mr. Justice H. J. O. van Heerden with Mr. Acting Justice D. A. Kotze, concurring.

They were convicted after they had appeared at an examination before Mr. T. Housego in connection with alleged offences committed by Mrs. Winnie Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort district.

Mrs. Kleinschmidt is the wife of the self-exiled member of the Christian Institute, Mr. Horst Kleinschmidt, and Miss Bosman was the arts editor of the Financial Mail when she appeared in court in September last year.

The appeals of the two other women, Mrs. Helen Joseph (72) and Mrs. Barbara M. Waite, who also declined to answer questions, in connection with Mrs. Mandela succeeded in part.

Mrs. Joseph's sentence of four months' imprisonment was reduced to two weeks, while Mrs. Waite's sentence of 12 months was reduced to two months.

The prosecutor had wanted to know whether Mrs. Kleinschmidt and Miss Bosman had met Mrs. Mandela and, if so, what had been discussed by them.

The only reason given by the magistrate for his judgment was that Mrs. Kleinschmidt and Miss Bosman were persons likely to give material or relevant information on the alleged offences of Mrs. Mandela.

They failed to answer questions as to whether they had met Mrs. Mandela on August 6, 1977, and what had taken place.

The judge noted: "Since the prosecutor failed to apply an offence, the appellants were entitled to rely on the privilege against self-incrimination as a justification for their refusal to answer the questions indicated by the prosecutor."

(Sapa)
Mother of 7 gets banish order

EAST LONDON A mother of seven, Mrs Beauty Lolwane, of 4036 Zone Three, Mdantsane, has been served with an order prohibiting her from staying at Mdantsane or entering the district of Mdantsane and all other areas of the Ciskei.

The order did not say where she should go to. "I have seven children and they stay with me. Where am I going to stay with them?"

"I was born and brought up in Miqika Street, Duncan Village, and moved to Mdantsane when that part of Duncan Village was demolished, and residents moved to Mdantsane. I have no other home," Mrs Lolwane said as she sobbed.

The order was served in terms of regulations 5 (1) of Proclamation R252 of 1977.

The order stated the Minister of Justice, Chief Zimindile Payam Siwani, said he was acting on the authority of the Ciskeian Cabinet.

The order was served on Mrs Lolwane at 11:25 on April 14. It was authorised by the Minister of Justice on April 5.

Det-Sgt. Mxolisi William Henna, of Zwelethu Police, served the order.

The order will remain in force until it is revoked.

The Minister of Justice, Chief Siwani, said, by telephone, he was not prepared to make any comment.

Mrs Lolwane said she was surprised as she had not infringed any regulation in the township.

"The only thing I can think of is that I refused to pay R1 to the Ciskei National Independence Party committee in my area," Mrs Lolwane said.

"I am a registered member of the party. I suppose somebody does not want me at Mdantsane," Mrs Lolwane said.
2 women win appeals over Mandela queries

JOHANNESBURG — A young mother who faced a year in jail for refusing to make a statement against Mrs Winnie Mandela was acquitted yesterday in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court.

Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt was convicted in September by a Bloemfontein magistrate for refusing to make a statement on an alleged visit to Mrs Mandela, who is banned and restricted to Brandfort in the Free State.

Acquitted with her yesterday was Miss Jackie Bosman, arts director of the Financial Mail, who had also been sentenced to a year’s jail.

Mrs Helen Joseph, who was sentenced to four months in a separate trial, had her sentence reduced to two weeks and Mrs Barbara Waite had hers reduced from 12 months to two months.

The four women had been on bail pending their appeal.

They had been subpoenaed before the magistrate as people likely to give material or relevant information concerning offences being investigated. All had refused to answer questions put to them.

In the first case, the only reason given by the magistrate for his judgment was that Mrs Kleinschmidt and Miss Bosman were persons likely to give material or relevant information on the alleged offences of Mrs Mandela.

Mr Justice Van Heerden, with Mr Acting Justice Kotze concurring, noted: “Since the prosecutor failed to specify an offence, the appellants were entitled to rely on the privilege against self-incrimination as a justification for their refusal to answer the questions indicated by the prosecutor.”

Referring to Mrs Joseph and Mrs Waite, the judge said the disparity between the sentences imposed by the magistrate and the sentences which should have been imposed “is such that this court is entitled to interfere.”

Speaking from Cape Town where she is on holiday, Mrs Waite said yesterday: “I am feeling so relieved. A reduction from a year to two months is tremendous.” — DDO-

SAPA.

IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Giles Hobson
Saldu Refyer Paper No. 18

In co-operation with the
Environmental and Development Agency (EDA)

Cape Town April 1978
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 722 14 April 1978

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 8 (4) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 8 (4) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, that the name Wolfson, Israel (alias Issy), has been removed from the list published in Government Notice R. 1907 dated 16 November 1962.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 722 14 April 1978

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 8 (4) VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Kennis word hierby ingevolge artikel 8 (4) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950, gegee dat die naam Wolfson, Israel (alias Issy), geskrap is van die lys wat by Gouwerments-kennisgewing R. 1907 van 16 November 1962 afgekondig is.
Fatima Meer charged

DURBAN - Banned Durban sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer, and her son-in-law, Mr Baptiste Marie, pleaded not guilty here yesterday when they appeared on an allegation of contravening their banning order.

Mrs Meer and Mr. Marie appeared in connection with an allegation they attended a social gathering at the home of Mr Andrew Venter here in December last year.

The court was told that the house had been held under surveillance by the Special Branch that night. Mrs Meer, Mr Marie and several other guests were attending a dinner party there.

Lt K. van der Merwe of the Special Branch said they had entered the home and taken pictures of the people present. Mrs Meer had said: "Why take any more pictures. I am guilty."

Mr Ismail Mohamed, defence counsel applied for their discharge on the grounds the term "gathering" was extremely vague, as applied by the Internal Security Act. He said throughout the country it had been impossible to interpret the word "gathering" properly and uniformly.
Woods shows papers in SA still frank

LONDON — The former South African editor, Mr. Donald Woods, discussed freedom of the press in South Africa last night in a popular television programme, Meet the Editors.

Mr. Woods quoted from editorials in the Rand Daily Mail, Cape Times, Star and Sunday Times to show that South African newspapers were still speaking their minds.

Extracts from the editorials were flashed on to the screen under the mastheads of the newspapers.

At the end of Mr. Woods' talk, a notice was flashed on the screen informing viewers that the programme could not be shown or quoted in South Africa without the permission of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger. Mr. DDC.
PE priest: why I broke ban

PORT ELIZABETH — A New Brighton minister, the Rev Mrwändile Maqina, told a magistrate here yesterday he had broken his banning order four times earlier this year to try and prevent violence and calm people.

Mr Maqina was convicted at a previous hearing on three counts of attending meetings and one of receiving visitors at his New Brighton home.

Mr Maqina said he had been asked to attend three funeral services at houses in New Brighton during January and February this year to calm people. The wakes were for people who had died during riots in the townships.

At one of these wakes the ministers officiating were afraid to start the service because youths outside the house were singing freedom songs. He calmed these people and left when he saw that order was restored.

Sentence was postponed until April 21 and Mr Maqina was remanded in custody. — DDC.
Mrs. Helen Joseph, South Africa's first house-arrested person, in the 1960s, travelled to Bloemfontein today, to begin a four-month prison sentence for refusing to give evidence about Winnie Mandela, who is banned and banished to Brandfort in the Orange Free State, reduced on appeal by the Free State Supreme Court last week.

Mrs. Joseph was due to report at the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court today.
LONDON — Donald Woods was described as a "silly writer" by Patrick Congrave who reviewed his book, Biko, in yesterday's Sunday Telegraph.

Mr. Congrave writes: "Donald Woods, for all his journalistic experience is a woolly, slipshod and even silly writer. For all that he purports to be merely a mirror held up to Steve Biko, his story is as much about himself as it is about the brilliant and brave young black man murdered by South African Security Police.

"And Mr. Woods, for all that he too suffered in a little way and fought hard for what he believes in, is a trivial and shallow figure compared to Biko."

"Almost as though, deep down, he realised his inadequacies, Mr. Woods has given us long chunks of Biko's own words — early writings, interviews with a variety of visitors, snatches of recorded conversation. These make his book invaluable, terrifying and painfully brilliant reading."

"For it was the achievement of this young man to make articulate in words the nature and pride of the black African and to make articulate in action the sombre and self-confident inevitability of the black man's triumph over the white man in South Africa."

The Observer newspaper began its first extract from the book yesterday which they described on their front page, alongside a picture of Biko, as "this moving testament to a remarkable friendship."

A diary paragraph in The Observer reveals Mr. Woods "is a touch hard up, believe it or not."

Stanley Uys, review, page
In a 284-page book on Steve Biko to be published next week, the former black nationalism leader's widow, Mrs. Biko, recounts how her husband, a black consciousness activist, was shot dead by police on September 12 last year while protesting with the young black students of the University of Natal. He was shot dead by police during a protest over the exclusion of black students from the university.

Mrs. Biko's book, entitled "Steve Biko: A Life," provides a detailed account of her husband's life and his activism for black consciousness. The book contains hundreds of photographs and letters from Biko himself, offering a glimpse into his thoughts and struggles as a black consciousness activist.

The book is divided into three parts: the first part covers Biko's early life and his journey to becoming a black consciousness activist; the second part focuses on his activism and the challenges he faced; and the third part deals with his death and the aftermath.

The book has been well-received by critics and has been praised for its detailed account of Biko's life and the events leading to his death. It is expected to be a significant contribution to the understanding of Biko's legacy and the black consciousness movement.

The book is available for purchase at bookstores and online retailers. It is recommended for anyone interested in black consciousness and the struggles of black activists for equality and justice.
Mvovo banning order lifted

EAST LONDON — Mr. Steve Biko's brother-in-law, Mr. Mxolisi Mvovo, who is recovering from a nervous breakdown, yesterday had a five-year banning order on him lifted.

The ban, which was signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, on April 26, was handed to Mr. Mvovo by the head of security police in King William's Town, Maj. R. Hansen.

Mr. Mvovo, a vice-President of the Black People's Convention until it was banned, was restricted to the Dimbaza area near King William's Town.

While he was detained he suffered a nervous breakdown and was admitted to Komani Hospital near Queenstown.

In April he escaped for one day but was handed back to the hospital.

Until he was detained in the recent 10-crackdown on black organisations Mr. Mvovo was a sales promotion officer with the Black Community Programme in King William's Town.

When asked by the Daily Dispatch if he was relieved about the ban being lifted he said:

"It is very difficult for a black man who has had a banning lifted to be relieved. I know I am still going to be watched."

"I will be relieved when the bannings on all the others are lifted," said Mr. Mvovo.

But his wife Mrs. Bandi Xvovo said: "I am happy that Mxolisi can at least go out of King. He can now support his family which he was unable to do while banned," Mrs. Mvovo said.

Mrs. Mvovo, who worked for the Zimele Trust Fund until October 19, has been supporting the family since she got a job in East London in March.

But both husband and wife agreed it was difficult, for a former member of the BPC or BCP to get a job. Many employers who knew about their association with these organisations were unwilling to employ them.

Mr. Mvovo, who was placed under heavy sedation while in Komani, yesterday appeared physically fit, but depressed.

He said he did not know what his future plans were as his family was experiencing difficulty obtaining accommodation. They have to leave their place at Dimbaza in September. — DDR.
Helen Joseph goes to prison

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Helen Joseph, 73, a listed person under the Suppression of Communism Act, yesterday handed herself over to the Bloemfontein police for the start of a two-week jail sentence.

The sentence follows Mrs Joseph’s refusal to answer questions on an alleged visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela in Brandfort, Free State, on September 27 last year.

Mrs Joseph was originally sentenced to four months imprisonment by a Bloemfontein regional magistrate in October, but the sentence was last week reduced to two weeks following her appeal to the Bloemfontein Supreme Court.

Yesterday friends drove Mrs Joseph, who suffers from a serious heart complaint, from Johannesburg to Bloemfontein.

A police spokesman confirmed that Mrs Joseph reported to the local magistrate’s court before being taken to prison.

It will be the second time Mrs Joseph has been imprisoned. In 1964 she spent four days of a 12-month sentence in jail after she was found guilty of breaking her banning order by making her daily report to the police three hours late. The remainder of the sentence was suspended for three years.

Mrs Joseph was the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa. She spent a total of 15 years under banning and house arrest orders and has recently been plagued by a series of anonymous telephone calls, death threats and harassments at her Johannesburg home.

DDC
Boxing champ held in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The South African featherweight boxing champion, Mukiwa Sikweyiya, 23, of Mdantsane, has been re-detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations.

He was detained for two months last year.

Mr Sikweyiya was taken from his home by two security policemen yesterday morning. A relative said they called at his home on Saturday morning and did not find him.

He is detained at the Mdantsane police station and may not receive visitors except with the consent of the Ciskei Minister of Justice on whose instruction the detention order has been issued.

He may not receive any reading material other than a Bible.

The order is effective for 90 days but may be withdrawn on the instruction of the Ciskei Minister of Justice.

He was to have defended his boxing title on April 20 against Jacob Thaditsele, of Free State.

Mr Sikweyiya was to have defended his title last year but asked for an extension because he had not had sufficient time for training because of the detention.

Then he had problems getting a promoter to put up the fight and asked for another extension which was only passed last week. Now he will have to ask for another extension.

DDR


Lift Biko book ban plea

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, called on the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, yesterday to allow Mr Donald Woods' book on Steve Biko to be sold in South Africa.

"I think that in view of the somewhat one-sided use which is being made of Mr Woods' book, it surely is only fair that the Minister of Justice allow this book to be sold and distributed in South Africa so that we can all judge it for ourselves," Mrs Suzman said in an interview.

"It is surely paradoxical that while Steve Biko can now be quoted inside South Africa, a book about him cannot even be read in South Africa," she added.

Unless special permission is given by the Minister, the book will not be distributed in South Africa because in terms of his banning order, Mr Woods cannot be quoted in the report.

Meanwhile, Mrs Suzman has attacked the official Nationalist mouthpiece in Transvaal, Die Transvaler, for alleging in a front-page report yesterday that Mr Woods had said in the book that she had given a considerable sum of money to Mr Biko for the now-banned Black People's Convention. The report was also published in Oggendblad.

"This is completely untrue and I would have been very surprised indeed if Donald Woods had written this in his book since in fact I gave a small amount of money a couple of years ago for Mr Biko personally realising that he must have been in financial difficulties after all the harassment he had experienced,

"I have since established Mr Woods indeed did not publish a false story and it is now my intention to take further steps against both Die Transvaler and Oggendblad for publishing a story which was blatant misrepresentation of the facts — moreover after I had denied the truthfulness of the report they had received," Mrs. Suzman said. — PC.


Disappearing legal rights: the background

Tom Duff

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, addressed members of the country's legal profession last night at a time when news of them is becoming increasingly.concerned about the administration of justice.

Their concern involves the recent decision by the South African law courts to ax the right to a fair trial. The new law, which is to take effect in the near future, is designed to give law enforcement officials the power to arrest any suspect without formal charge or habeas corpus. It is a move that has been greeted with widespread concern by legal practitioners and human rights groups.

**Deviations**

Mr. Kruger's action is seen by many as a deviation from the principles of justice that have governed the country for generations. It is a move that is seen as an attack on the rights of the individual and a threat to the rule of law.

However, it is also believed that this move is part of a larger strategy to establish a more efficient and effective system of law enforcement. The government is currently engaged in a major effort to modernize and streamline the justice system, and this new law is seen as a key part of that effort.

**Evidences**

Mr. Kruger's claims that the new law is necessary to fight crime and maintain public safety are not widely accepted. Many see it as a move to suppress dissent and silence those who speak out against the government's policies.

**Reasons**

Such a move could also have serious implications for other areas of the law, such as the protection of the rights of the accused and the independence of the judiciary.

An errant police officer could be held liable for committing a crime, and any person who is present at the scene could be held criminally liable. This is a move that is seen as a threat to the right to privacy and the right to a fair trial.

**Anger**

Many lawyers have expressed their anger and frustration at Mr. Kruger's decision. They see it as a step backward in the fight for justice and equality.

The lawyers' association has called for a national boycott of the new law, and a number of lawyers have already announced that they will refuse to comply with it.

**Not named**

When a committee was recently approached by the South African Bar Association to consider the new law, it was told that Mr. Kruger would not comment on the matter. The committee was never given the opportunity to express its views on the matter.

**Evidence**

Mr. Kruger denies that there is any evidence to support his claims. He says that the new law is necessary to fight crime and maintain public safety.

**Reasons**

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Second book on detainee death in SA

BY STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — Hard on the heels of Mr Donald Wood's "Biko", comes another book on the death of a political detainee while in detention in South Africa.

Written by two South African exiles, Mr Barney Desai and Mr Cardiff Marney, it is about the Imam Abdulla Haron, a Muslim religious leader living near Cape Town.

The Imam was arrested under the Terrorism Act in May 1969 and died in Security Police detention on September 27.

A post mortem examination showed widespread bruising from 29 separate bruises, and cuts in the deep veins of the calves.

The magistrate found a "substantial part" of the trauma the Imam suffered was caused by an "accidental" fall down a flight of stone stairs.

He said that on the available evidence he could not determine whether death was due to any act "amounting to an offence on the part of any person".

The book's dust cover shows a figure falling down a flight of stairs with figures standing at the top of the stairs.

In a foreword, Sir Dingle Foot, QC, recalls the sympathy shown to the Boers by Liberal Party supporters and trade unions during the South African War, and remarks:

"How different is the position today. South Africa is regarded almost by the whole world as the apothecary of racial oppression... Of course it is true that South Africa is not the only oppressive despotism of the modern world.

"There are many others, notably in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and South America."

"But there is this difference. The victims of communist rule are not persecuted because of their race or colour but because they do not accept the dominance of a particular organisation.

"Jews are not persecuted in the Soviet Union because of the Hebraic beliefs but because they do not conform in every respect to communist leadership."

"In South Africa there is no escape for those whose skins are black or brown."

Mr Desai, former president of the SA Coloured People's Congress and Cape Town City Councillor, was detained during the 1960 State of Emergency, escaped from South Africa in 1968, and now practices as a barrister in London.

Mr Marney was a full-time official of the Union of Black Municipal Workers in Cape Town and also of the SA Coloured People's Congress before his banning.

He was jailed and spent 137 days in solitary confinement. He has lived with his family in exile in England since 1964.

The two authors use the technique of mixing fact with fiction — the fiction being imaginary conversations between the Imam and the Security Police.

Sergeant Andries van Wyk figures prominently in the book — of whom Mrs Catherine Taylor, the former United Party MP, said in Parliament: "I want to tell the House that my information, from confidential sources, is that Sergeant Andries van Wyk was involved in the assault upon the prisoner."
Panzer Platoon series banned

CAPE TOWN.—The publication "Real Love" (Volume 1, Number 6), and all further editions, were declared undesirable by the Directorate of Publications yesterday.

Three publications in the Panzer Platoon series by Gunther Lutz, Invade Russia, Blood and Ice and Blitzkrieg were also declared undesirable. Notices to this effect will be published in the Government Gazette today.

It will be an offence to import or distribute the following publications:

Te Nick, a Good Body (Barry Norman), O and A. (Edwin Torres), The Blag (Sweeney 2) (Joe Ballan), Your Love Story (Vol. 1, Number 6, Gold Star Publications, Surrey), Real Love (Vol. 1, Number 6, Gold Star Publications, Surrey), The Sex Life File (S J Tuffield FRCS), Diary of a Virgin (Cindy Peach).

Ilona to face second round of questions

Staff Reporter

A WEEK after winning her appeal against conviction and a year's prison sentence for refusing to answer questions put by a magistrate, Mrs. Ilona Kleinschmidt was again subpoenaed to answer the same questions.

She is to appear in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court on May 12. This time her appearance will be in terms of Section 205 of the new Criminal Procedure Act.

The maximum sentence under this Act for refusing to answer questions is two years' jail.

Mrs. Kleinschmidt, mother of a three-year-old, daughter and wife of exiled Christian Institute official Horst Kleinschmidt, received the subpoena while on holiday at her parents' home on Thursday.

The questions relate to investigations against Mrs. Winnie Mandela who is banned, house-arrested and restricted to Brakpan in the Orange Free State.

Mrs. Kleinschmidt and Miss Jackie Bosman, arts director of the Financial Mail, were acquitted in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court on April 15. The grounds were that they were entitled to rely on the privilege against self-incrimination as a justification for their refusal to answer questions.

At the same time, Mrs. Helen Joseph and Mrs. Barbara Watfe, who had been convicted at a separate trial, had their sentences reduced from four months to two weeks and from a year to two months respectively.

Mrs. Joseph began serving her sentence on Monday, Mrs. Watfe is out on bail pending a possible appeal.
Appeal upheld, but woman gets subpoena

JOHANNESBURG — A week ago, Mrs. Ilona Kleinschmidt had her appeal upheld against a year’s prison sentence for refusing to answer questions put by a magistrate.

On Thursday she was again subpoenaed to answer the same questions.

She is to appear in the Bloemfontein Magistrate’s Court on May 12. This time, her appearance will be in terms of Section 206 of the new Criminal Procedure Act. In terms of this, the maximum sentence for refusing to answer questions is two years.

Mrs. Kleinschmidt, mother of a three-year-old daughter and wife of exiled Christian Institute official Horst Kleinschmidt, received the subpoena while on holiday at her parents’ Bloemfontein home.

The questions relate to investigations against Mrs. Winnie Mandela, who is banned, house arrested and restricted to Brandyfont in the Free State.

In the Bloemfontein Supreme Court last Thursday, Mrs. Kleinschmidt and Miss Jackie Bosman, arts director of the Financial Mail, were acquitted on the grounds that they were entitled to rely on the privilege against self-incrimination as a justification for their refusal to answer the questions.

At the same time, Mrs. Helen Joseph and Mrs. Barbara Waite, who had been convicted at a separate trial, had their sentences reduced from four months to two weeks and from a year to two months respectively.

Mrs. Joseph began serving her sentence on Monday. Mrs. Waite is out on bail, pending a possible appeal. — DDC
128 died while in police custody—Kruger

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— A total of 128 people, other than those detained under security laws, died in detention in South Africa last year, the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday.

Rephlying to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PPF Houghton), the Minister said 25 of them died by suicide, 15 died from wounds during arrest and six were killed during attempts to escape.

In a further seven cases, inquests had not yet been completed.

The Minister said in the case of Mr Elias Zachariash Manane, who was detained for possession of dagga on January 23 and who died from cerebral haemorrhage on February 10, 1977, two members of the police force were found not guilty of culpable homicide.

In the case of Mr Bethuel Boboja, who was detained on June 20, 1977, for stock theft and who died a day later from cerebral haemorrhage, a member of the police force was tried for culpable homicide and was acquitted.

A police student was found not guilty of culpable homicide after Mr David Mkhwanje died after being accidentally shot.

He died on June 17, 1977, the day he was detained.

In two other cases verdicts of "no finding" and "cause of death indeterminable" were returned, the Minister said.

Of the 128 people detained under provisions other than security laws who died in detention, 39 died from natural causes, 10 after assaults by fellow prisoners and 10 from wounds sustained before arrest, reports Sapa.

Mr Kruger said in reply to another question by Mrs Suzman that 250 policemen were convicted of violent crimes last year.

A total of 70 white policemen and 111 black policemen were convicted of common assault, eight whites and 26 blacks of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, eight whites and 14 blacks of culpable homicide and four policemen of murder.

Of those, 23 policemen, of whom 18 had previous convictions, were discharged from the police force, he said.
EAST LONDON — Mrs. Nandwa Leuwane, who was served with an order prohibiting her from residing or entering Mdantsane and staying in any other area of the Ciskei, is still at Mdantsane.

The prohibition order was served on her 14 days ago. She was told by Det Sgt M. W. Henna of Z沃尔科ha Police, who served the order, to pack her belongings and leave Mdantsane within 24 hours.

The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said they had reasons for her banishment. He refused to divulge the reasons.

The leader of the National Labour Party of South Africa, Mr L. F. Siso, said his party and the Ciskei National Party under Chief Justice Mahanda and the Ciskei Unionist Party under Chief Burns-Nekama, were interested in Mrs. Leuwane's case. They were holding a watching brief.
Banned man broke order 'to find work'

George Sithole (36) was found guilty on eight counts of failing to comply with the terms of a five-year banning order which had been served on him under the Suppression of Communism Act.

He pleaded guilty before Mr. E. B. Standen in the Regional Court to being absent from his Umlazi home between 6.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m., visiting areas outside the township, and to receiving unauthorised visitors at his home last year.

The State prosecutor, Mr. R. D. Haslop, accepted Sithole's pleas of not guilty on six other counts, and no evidence was led.

In mitigation of sentence Mr. E. S. Mchunu (for Sithole) said his client and "life-long friend" was arrested in the aftermath of the Soweto riots in 1976. He lost his job as an insurance salesman and had not been able to find employment since.

Several applications to have the order relaxed were turned down and the Minister of Justice had rejected his pleas for an allowance to support a wife and three children, said Mr. Mchunu.

He said no firms were prepared to employ Sithole as a banned person "and he has now been reduced to a non-person who is having to be cared for by his wife."

Sithole was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment on each count, suspended conditionally for four years. The magistrate said he took into account the fact that Sithole had pleaded guilty and that he had no previous convictions.
Biko book praised

LONDON — The latest Fleet Street review of Donald Woods' book Biko accepts the faults in the book which was written in haste and under duress—in return for the passion and sincerity which break through.

The reviewer says that some will say Mr. Woods should have waited and produced a better book after a longer period if he pleaded lack of time as an excuse for scrappy writing. But they would have been wrong.

His clarion call in purple language stained the page and his "brave, blundering book" deserved the response he wanted. — DDC.
More banned last year

The Assembly. More banning orders were imposed last year than in 1977 and fewer were lifted, the Secretary for Justice, Mr. J. P. Coster, said yesterday. In his annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday, Mr. Coster said 59 people were prohibited from leaving certain areas last year compared with 29 people similarly restricted in 1977. In addition, 60 people were prohibited from attending gatherings and 30 were ordered to report to police stations. Mr. Coster also said 50 people were detained under the preventative detention provisions of the Internal Security Act. A total of 12 banning orders were not renewed after expiry, one revoked and eight relaxed. In 1978, a total of 40 orders were not renewed, four were revoked and eight relaxed.
ULUNDI — The Government's bannings of the Black People's Convention and Saso had merely driven these organisations underground said Mr. Simon Mthimkulu in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

Commenting on the attacks by young Black militants on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr. Mthimkulu condemned the action by the Minister of Justice and pointed out that "banning was not the solution to our problem because these organisations had merely gone underground."

Their underground activity, he said, had been made manifest at the funeral of Robert Sobukwe, where the Chief had been insulted.

BPC membership consisted of a handful of political theorists who held an attraction for a number of adventure-seeking youths.

The organisation was funded by White people inside and outside the country and it had as a "godfather" Bishop Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, the organisation putting money into BPC.

These young people condemned Chief Buthelezi for working within the system but they lived in Black ghettos like Soweto, created by the system and, if they wanted to prove their integrity, they should leave these places.

Inkatha would not be intimidated by these young "upstarts" because its members knew that armed struggle at this stage would mean national suicide.
Banished woman stays on

EAST LONDON — Mrs. Beauty Lolwane, who was served with an order prohibiting her from residing or entering Mdantsane and staying in any other area of the Ciskei, is still at Mdantsane.

The prohibition order was served on her 14 days ago. She was told by Det. Sgt. M. W. Henna of Zwelitsha Police, who served the order, to pack her belongings and leave Mdantsane within 24 hours.

The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said they had reasons for her banishment. He refused to divulge the reasons.

The leader of the National Party of South Africa, Mr. L. F. Sve, said his party and the Ciskei National Party under Chief Justice Mabandla, and the Ciskei Unionist Party under ChiefBurns Ncamashe were interested in Mrs. Lolwane's case. They were holding a watching brief.
The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Date on which notice was delivered</th>
<th>Date on which notice expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mkungwana, Mende Colin</td>
<td>N.U.7-E.3169, Mdantsane</td>
<td>24/3/78</td>
<td>31/3/83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Is it fair, Mr Kruger?

A BOOK reviewer's job is, I have always thought, a pleasant one. It's a comfortable armchair and read the latest book. Then you have yourself out of the chair, seat yourself at your typewriter, and tell your readers what the book is about and what you think of it. It's not very arduous work.

That's as far as it goes, but what if you are reviewing - for a South African newspaper - a book that is banned in South Africa? That is the position I have found myself in twice in recent weeks.

One book I was trying to review was Donald Woods' "Biko," the other was "The Killing of the Imam" by Barney Desai and Cardiff Marney.

Moods: Woods, Desai and Marney have certain things in common. They are all South Africans, they are all living in exile in England, and they are all banned and that's the rub.

The problem, cribsy, is this: how do you review a book from which you are not allowed to quote, directly or indirectly, a single word?

Take Woods' book on Biko. Woods escaped from South Africa under somewhat dramatic circumstances, and ever since then, he has been travelling around Britain, the United States, Western Europe, Australia and so forth, campaigning against a system, that he believes, inerrably caused the death of his friend and hero, Steven Biko.

There is, I presume, still a great deal of interest, even if it is hostile or sceptical interest, in what Mr Woods has to say about Biko and the situation in South Africa. But not a word, not a syllable, of what Mr Woods has written must be published in South Africa unless of course in certain circumstances to which I will come later.

Put yourself in my position. Here in London "Biko" and "The Killing of the Imam" are freely available. They can be bought at any bookseller, and there is no law which implies that, if they are quoted, even briefly, the safety of the state will be endangered.

But back at the ranch - in South Africa, that is - it is another story. What can I write about the book? I can seat myself at my typewriter, strum the keys, and wonder where to begin. I can convey to readers the breathtaking news that Woods' book has 284 pages and the Desai-Marney book 140 pages: That Woods' book has a lot of photographs, including a kind of rogues' gallery of security policemen, but that the Desai-Marney book has none: That both books have dramatic illustrations on the dust-covers; And that the Woods' book sells for five pounds ninety-five pence (R9.90) and the Desai-Marney book for one pound ninety-five (R1.95). What else?

Well, I can give the chapter headings and I can quote what the publishers say about the books on the dust-covers: I can also guess what the books will say for their respective authors, and that's all.

Reviewing a book without actually reviewing it is becoming a special South African art but there are limits even to the reviewer's ingenuity. There is a point at which we have to stop and admit - there is nothing further we can tell the reader about the book.

At this point of course we have told the reader almost nothing about the book's contents, although - and I say this with due modesty - we have succeeded possibly in making readers feel that they are quite knowledgeable about the book.

This problem of how to review a book written by a banned South African is one that the more burdensome opposition newspapers in South Africa will have to grapple with.

I have before me, for example, a copy of an English-language newspaper which supports the government and which quotes liberally from Mr Woods' book. The newspaper, in fact, publishes two reports on the book, and in each report quotes not only Biko's words (he is dead and therefore, presumably, not under a ban) but also Woods' words.

Some African newspapers have done the same thing - they quote Mr Woods' words with seeming impunity - and immunity. It is, of course, possible that the Minister of Justice gave them permission to quote the particular extracts - provision is made for this in the law - but the minister being to do this only when it suits him to have the extracts quoted in other words, when the extracts show up Mr Woods in a bad light.

Also - and this is my complaint - newspapers which support the government seem to be more successful when they apply to the minister for permission to quote Mr Woods than newspapers which oppose the government. There seems to be some sort of code - one for them and one for us. Is this fair, Mr Kruger?
Mrs Waite on her way to prison

JOHANNESBURG — A Hyde Park mother of two teenagers, Barbara Waite leaves for Bloemfontein this morning to spend two months in prison — unless she changes her mind about not answering questions related to her friend, Winnie Mandela.

Mrs. Waite, wife of former Springbok cricketer Johnny Waite, had a year's sentence reduced to two months after an appeal to the Bloemfontein Supreme Court last month.

She had been subpoenaed to answer questions relating to investigations against Mrs. Mandela for having contravened her banning orders.

Mrs. Mandela is banned and restricted to the Free State.

If Mrs. Waite changes her mind and agrees to answer questions at any time during the two months, a Court may agree to remission of sentence.

She will probably be taken from Bloemfontein to prison in Klerksdorp.

It was there that Mrs. Helen Joseph has just served a two-week sentence for a similar offence.

Mrs. Joseph was released on Saturday. During her absence Mrs. Cathy Burt, who has been living in Mr. Joseph's house, received several abusive telephone calls.
Barbara travels to jail

By PAT SCHWARZ

A HYDE PARK mother of two teenagers, Mrs. Barbara Waite, will leave for Bloemfontein this morning to spend two months in prison — unless she changes her mind about not answering questions related to her friend, Mrs. Winnie Mandela.

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She had been subpoenaed to answer questions relating to investigations against Mrs. Mandela for having contravened her banning orders. Mrs. Mandela is banned and restricted to Bloemfontein in the Free State.

If Mrs. Waite changes her mind and agrees to answer questions at any time during the two months, a court may agree to remission of sentence.

She will probably be taken from Bloemfontein to prison in Klerksdorp. It was there that Mrs. Helen Joseph has just served a two-week sentence for a similar offence.

Mrs. Joseph was released on Saturday.
Jail for mother if she won't answer questions

OWN CORRESPONDENT

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She had been subpoenaed to answer questions relating to investigations against Mrs Mandela for having contravened her banning orders. Mrs Mandela was banned and restricted to Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State.

If Mrs Waite changes her mind and agrees to answer questions at any time during the two months, a court may agree to remission of sentence.

She will probably be taken from Bloemfontein to prison in Kroonstad. It was there that Mrs Helen Joseph has just served a two-week sentence for a similar offence.

Mrs Joseph was released on Saturday. During her absence Mrs Cathy Burt who has been living in Mrs Joseph's house received several abusive telephone calls.
Transkei bans books

UMTATA - Nine publications have been banned in Transkei and they have been listed in the latest Government Gazette by the Transkei Publication Board according to the 1977 Publication Act.

The publications are: Angola by Professor Sewing Machine Man by Stanley Morgan, Larry I Wish You'd Lose Some Weight by Fleur de Lys Publications, Max Does This Mean We're Engaged by Hamilton Alexander, Sancy Post Card Annual by Bamforth's Churchill's Visions no 2 by Leslie Mclumns, Tobias and the Angel by Frank Yerby, Phoenix Island by Charlotte and The Naked Ape by Desmond Morris.
Banned

Man dies at home

African Affairs Reporter

MR. GABRIEL Nyembe, who was served with a banning order last month, died on Tuesday at his home in Nitendeke, near Newcastle.

He was an executive member of the banned African National Congress under the leadership of Chief Albert Luthuli. He retired from politics in 1960 and concentrated on farming.

He will be buried at Nitendeke on Saturday.
Suzman attacks 'pious' critic

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Ronald Segal, a banned person in South Africa who now lives in England, is today severely attacked by Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP, in a letter to the Guardian.

Mrs. Suzman, PFP, Houghton, is angered that Mr. Segal, in his review for the Guardian of Mr. Donald Woods's book on Steve Biko, may be quoted in South Africa.

After quoting parts of the review published by the Guardian, Mrs. Suzman continued: "Had Mr. Segal, witnessed "hippo", armoured cars in Soweto during the "1976 unrest" or been besieged by desperate parents to help in locating their missing children, as I was, perhaps he would not so glibly recommend the solution in South Africa.

"I am sick and tired of revolutionaries", who, from the safety and comfort of their West End perch, 6,000 miles (sic) away, tell blacks in South Africa to face the guns and decide the white South Africans who are trying to avert starvation, and further "bloodyshed" in this country."
Four banned

Victoria Purnell

The Department of Justice today gazetted the names of four people who have been banned from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act. They are: Frank Anthoom, of 366 Voorfrederik Road, Kraaifontein; Mary Moodley, 117 Second Street, Actonville, Benoni; Syiemay, 15 Jakaranda Road, Mombani Heights, Durban, and Robert Cebbe, Wilcox of 7 Alberta Street, Diep River.
Azapo leaders are detained

JOHANNESBURG — Two executive members of the newly-formed Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and a member of the Soweto Action Committee (SAC) were detained at their homes early yesterday, their families said.

They are the Azapo chairman, Mr. Ishmael Mkhabela, who is also chairman of the SAC; Mr. Llybon Mabaso, the Azapo secretary; and Mr. Letsatsi Mosala, a member of the SAC.

The detentions came only five days after the formation of Azapo, which in terms of its own declaration last weekend intends filling the gap left by the banning of the black consciousness movements on October 19 last year.

The SAC was formed late last year to fill the gap left by the detention of members of Soweto's Committee of 10, led by Dr. Nthato Motlana.

Last night Dr Motlana refused to comment on the detentions. He wanted to look at the matter more closely before making a statement today, he said.

He did say he was surprised the Government had acted so quickly against Azapo.

"I thought they might at least allow Azapo to show its hand. As far as I know, it has not even produced a statement of principles or a constitution.

"It looks as if the Government is trying to prevent at its inception the emergence of any body representing the black consciousness movement," he said.

Brig. C. F. Zietsman, chief of the Security Police, was not available for comment last night.

DDC.
Ban still painful to Etienne Leroux

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — For Afrikaans writer Etienne Leroux, the banning of his book "Mageresfontein, O Mageresfontein" is still a very painful experience.

"Yes, it damn well hurts," he said. "It makes me cross and frustrated. What's wrong with people that they cannot see the wood for the trees?"

In Maritzburg at the weekend to receive an honorary doctorate of literature from the University of Natal, he said that the "Frankenstein" approach of South Africa's censorship laws was aimed at killing individuality and suffocating the creative mind.

"Censorship is dangerous. Look at the number of black writers who five years ago were writing about the turbulent state of family life in Soweto, the anger of schoolchildren, the bitterness and depression. The rumblings and warnings were there for all to see — except for one thing. Their writing was banned. "Part of our job is to go beyond the barriers of local authorities, where the politicians stand. We can monitor and predict the development of a society."

Leroux says: "I tried to unpick the tight seams of the Afrikaans, purist society. And that was not acceptable."

The gap between himself and his fellow Afrikaans writers worries him.

"I want to communicate with them through my writing, and that is being denied. I don't believe the entire Afrikaans nation wants to see my work banned," he said.
5-year ban on educationist

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. David Adler, 36, an executive trustee of the South African Council for Higher Education, was banned for five years yesterday.

Mr. Adler was served with the banning order at 16h30 yesterday afternoon by two security policemen at his home in Parktown North.

A senior staff member, Mr. Clive Nettleton, said the banning order stated Mr. Adler could not work for Sached any longer.

Among projects Sached was involved in were a teacher upgrading scheme in Bophuthatswana and a bursary scheme for University of South Africa students.

Mr. Nettleton said the banning came as a shock to Mr. Adler and was totally unexpected.

He said Sached was working to improve things in black education.

"It is rather extraordinary that they should knock us about when things are wrong with the system," he said.

Mr. Adler is married with one child.

In London last night, Mr. W. D. Wilson, a former deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation and chairman of Sached, said he was surprised and shocked to hear of Mr. Adler's banning.

"I look on David as a person with great imagination and very real skill in the educational field. He is a moderate man and a very sensible, balanced person.

"It is a shame that he should be stopped from pursuing his career in the field in which he has very considerable skills," he said.

He said Sached had a lot to be proud of, particularly its material for study for recognised qualifications like junior certificate, matriculation and Unisa degrees."
Johannesburg—A second official of the South African council for Higher Education, Mr. Clive Nettleton, has been served with restriction orders. His banning follows that of Mr. David Adler, who was banned for five years. — Sapa.
Sheila's sentence reduced.

By ROY DEVENISH
Pretoria Bureau

SHEILA Weinberg lost the appeal against her conviction for breaking her banning order last year, but had her sentence reduced on appeal in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Acting Justice Phillips, with Mr Justice Thornton concurring, yesterday upheld the conviction imposed in the Johannesburg Regional Court in June last year, but reduced her sentence from nine to three months' jail conditionally suspended for three years. Leave to appeal was granted.

Weinberg broke her banning order by having lunch with Mr Ian Robertson.

Mr Acting Justice Phillips found although the terms of her banning order could be regarded as harsh and severe, the Minister of Justice had not acted beyond his powers in imposing the conditions.
Court appeal against ban on book

 Pretoria Bureau

In banning the book, "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein," the Publications Appeal Board had judged it by the standards of the average man, who was not the likely reader.

-This claim was made in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday by Mr S A Cilliers, SC, who is appearing for the publishers, Human and Rousseau.

The board have asked for a review of the decision of the appeal board to ban the book on the grounds that the board did not consider all the relevant factors.

Although the book had been read by only 0.017 percent of the population, it had been declared undesirable in terms of the standards of the average man, Mr Cilliers said.

CONTENT ONLY

The purpose of the Publications Act was not to keep the book from people who would not read it, he said.

In determining the standards of the average man, the board said it could not take the likely reader into account.

The board had merely looked at the content of the book and not judged it in context, including who the likely reader would be, which was a very relevant factor.

Having considered this, the board would have been entitled to ban the book but it could not ban it without considering who the likely reader would be.

"If it did, it had not exercised its powers correctly and its banning order could be set aside."

Within the limits prescribed by the Act, the board had unlimited discretion, Mr Cilliers said.

"The board had, therefore, justified itself in a way which was not permissible and detrimental to its client."
Former BPC man banned

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Mike Jordaan, 34, of Johannesburg, was served with a five-year banning order yesterday restricting him to Kroonstad — a place he had not lived in for 17 years — his lawyer said yesterday.

Mr Jordaan was served with the restriction order at police headquarters in Soweto and then accompanied to a township in Kroonstad where his grandmother lives.

He was accompanied by two security policemen.

Mr Jordaan was formerly an employee of the Dependants’ Conference of the South African Council of Churches.

Among other things, he was a former member of the banned Black People’s Convention and a former executive member of the banned Thusanang Trust Fund, which catered for the families of detainees, political prisoners and former political prisoners.

He was recently released from detention under the Terrorism Act after four months. During 1976 he was detained under the Terrorism Act for three months. — SAPA
By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE Supreme Court finding against the banned Miss Sheila Weinberg was shrunk the area of freedom allowed to banned people, according to legal sources. This follows a finding by Mr Justice Phillips in the Pretoria Supreme Court, that lunch for two constituted a gathering.

Miss Weinberg had appealed against her conviction in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court for contravening her banning order by attending a social gathering.

The conviction was a sequel to a lunch date which she arranged and had with a friend, Mr Ian Robertson, during which she and her friend chatted.

In the appeal, counsel for Miss Weinberg argued that if the conviction were upheld the implication would be that Miss Weinberg would be made into "a Robinson Crusoe or a Trappist monk" — and that the Minister of Justice was not empowered by Parliament to do that.

Mr Justice Phillips ruled against the argument.

The prohibition against attending social gatherings did not make "chance meetings of friends and spontaneous social intercourse" illegal, but it did make arranged meetings, even for "idle chatter", unlawful.

In another argument against the original conviction in the magistrate's court, Miss Weinberg contended that a meeting of two persons for dining was not ordinarily considered a gathering.

Mr Justice Phillips found against that as well. After quoting a 1978 Appellate Court judgment that a gathering could constitute any number of persons from two upwards, he said:

"From the moment of her arrival . . . the gathering was constituted."

There are about 175 banned people. None may arrange to meet with one other persons for a meal unless Miss Weinberg succeeds in her appeal to the Appeal Court — she has been granted permission to appeal.

Professor A S Mathews, professor of law at the University of Natal and author of an authoritative book on security laws, yesterday described the judgment in the Weinberg case as ungenerous.

"My view is that the courts need not have interpreted the law as drastically. But there is no doubt that is the position," he said.
Former detainee
is held again

Preterin Sereau

A FORMER Section Six detainee who is a funeral undertaker in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, Mr Freddy Lehoka, has been detained by the Security Police. It is not known under which Act he has been held.

According to his assistant, Mrs Veli Mokgadi, Mr Lehoka was detained on Monday. He was taken from his business office at 10 am by three security policemen, she said.

Later nine security policemen came and searched the office. They later went to his home which they also searched, Mrs Mokgadi said.

The police did not take anything away. When I asked for the reason for detention I got no response," she said.

Mr Lehoka was detained for seven months last year and he featured in the Terrorism Act trial of a former Mamelodi student, Richard Chauke, who was sentenced to 20 years' jail.

Mr Lehoka's other assistant, Mr Nicodemus "Ern Shawa" Mokone, tried to visit him on Tuesday but was turned away, Mrs Mokgadi said.

Mr Lehoka had an appointment to undergo an operation next week on the advice of his surgeon, Mrs Mokgadi said.

A spokesman for the Security Police confirmed that Mr Lehoka has been detained.
Magubane book is banned

Staff Reporter
RAND Daily Mail photographer Peter Magubane's latest book "Magubane - South Africa", which was highly acclaimed after its launching in New York recently, was banned in South Africa yesterday.

"I just cannot understand it, as all the material in the book has been published in newspapers and magazines locally and overseas since 1955," said Mr. Magubane who has just returned from a six-week trip to the United States.
Transkei Bill to ban organisation

UMTATA — A bill empowering the President to declare certain organisations undesirable was tabled in the National Assembly here yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima.

Under the terms of the bill, scheduled to receive its second reading today, the President may declare any organisation whose presence is prejudicial to the interests of the State or any section of the population, "undesirable." A body may be so deemed simply through association with an organisation outside Transkei, which the President considers a threat to the State.

If the law is passed, the Minister of Justice will be permitted "to ban, any organisation or to order it to rectify matters." If the group refuses to comply, it will then become an offence under the 1977 Public Security Act to be a member. — DDR.
Woods' remarks slammed

THE ASSEMBLY — Mr. John Malcomess (NRP, East London North) said last night that the remarks by exiled South African editor Donald Woods at the United Nations were "traitorous."

He was referring specifically to Mr. Woods' call for trade sanctions against South Africa, but added the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, had turned Mr. Woods into an international celebrity by banning him and had given him a platform.

Mr. Malcomess also railed at the Nationalist MP for King William's Town, Mr. Hendrik Coetzee, by quoting a speech of his about Mr. Woods in the Provincial Council.

Many people disagreed with Mr. Woods. Mr Malcomess said, but there was one statement about him which Nationalist members might enjoy hearing.

"It was Mr. Donald Woods, a friend of mine, I think he is a very respectable person. I think he is eminently fair in his newspaper. He has a viewpoint, but he is always willing to allow the other man also to put his point."

"Up to this point Mr Malcomess had not revealed the author of the statement."

Mr. Coetzee interjected and said he had previously explained his statement and had changed his mind about Mr. Woods.

"Mr Malcomess, 'I do not really think it can be much of an 'explanation.' One wonders whether he changed his mind because of an editorial in the Daily Dispatch, an editorial which was headed, Mr. Bangrook, Coetzee, MPC — PC."

PARISH OF THE HOLY CROSS

NYANGA.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977
Biko's fate used as threat court told

GRAHAMSTOWN — A police lieutenant threatened a 16-year-old youth that he would follow the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, if he did not make a confession, the Supreme Court heard here yesterday.

The youth is one of 13 teenagers appearing before Mr Justice Cloete, charged with murdering Sgt Macbenzi Mtintsi and Const Lionel Mrasi, alternatively public violence, at an Mdantsane bus terminus on September 25 last year.

In a special hearing within a hearing, the court will determine whether the statements made to police by the accused are valid as evidence.

Sgt W. Ncoko, of the East London murder and robbery squad, denied he handcuffed the 16-year-old youth, placed a piece of rubber tube over his face so he could not breathe, or that he hit the youth with his fists to force him to make a statement.

The second time the youth refused to make a statement, Sgt Ncoko's senior officer, Lt E. Mostert, pointed a gun at the youth and said: “Did you know Steve Biko? You will follow him.”

The youth was terrified and agreed to sign the statement put before him, it was alleged.

Sgt Ncoko, who acted as interpreter, denied witnessing this.

Questioned by Mr Justice Cloete, Sgt Ncoko said he had been in charge of the case, he would have taken the accused before a magistrate to make a statement.

Det Sgt I. A. Höll, who acted as the interpreter for the statement taken from another of the accused, denied he had taken part in any electric shock treatment and assault or that he placed three wet balaclavas over the youth's head.

Eight of the 11 young men and two young women accused are under 18 years of age and their names may not be published. The others are Nts-language 19, Mzuphelele Ngwane, 19, Lumka Nyamza, 18, and Xoliwa Cynthia Zeppe, 19.

The special hearing continues on Monday.
Lawyer speaks on 'banning'

Mr. Ismail Ayob, one of the three lawyers reported to be "banned" from consulting convicted prisoners, said in Johannesburg today, he had not been barred permanently from all prisons.

Referring to the reports, Mr. Ayob said he had been barred from consulting Nelson Mandela in Robben Island last year.

Mandela had called in Mr. Ayob when he was charged under the Prisons Act. Mr. Ayob, saw, him, and, "there were certain problems." After, Mr. Ayob wrote to the Commissioner of Prisons seeking clarification on the matter, the new laws banning lawyers from seeing convicted prisoners were implemented.

Last July he was again refused permission to see Mandela and took up the matter with the Law Council. Later the charges against Mandela were withdrawn.

Early this year, Mr. Ayob was granted permission to see Mandela on another matter after submitting a fresh application. Mr. Ayob had no need to apply for permission to see a convicted client since the Mandela matter.

Mr. Ayob said that if he were to be "banned" in future from seeing convicted prisoners, it would be unwarranted and unjustified. It would also restrict the individual's choice.
Youths on violence charge

Own Correspondent
GRAAFF-REINET — Three youths appeared in the Graaff-Reinet Magistrates Court today in connection with stone-throwing incidents at the funeral of Mr Robert Sobukwe on March 11.

One of the youths may not be named as he is only 13 years old. The two others are Mr Albert Nxopho (18) and Mr Munzi Mnaphu (19). They have all been charged with public violence.

They have been remanded until a date yet to be decided. A special court will be sent from Port Elizabeth for the trial.

Mr Nxopho and Mr Mnaphu are being held in custody while the other youth has been placed in the care of his parents.

Their brief appearance arises from incidents at the funeral at Graaff-Reinet of the banned Pan African Congress leader Mr Robert Sobukwe.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu was forced to leave the funeral by scores of stone-throwing youths. Several people were injured.
Woods story a scandal

— Kruger

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr. Kruger, yesterday described an "scandalous gossip" story that had been spread overseas that Mr. Donald Woods had been sentenced to six months' jail in a trial following a meeting at his house with Mr. Woods.

Replying to the debate on the police vote, Mr. Kruger said he had known nothing of the case against Mr. Woods for refusing to divulge sources in which he had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, as the case he subsequently won on appeal.

Mr. Woods had intruded on his Saturday afternoon privacy one weekend and had insisted on seeing him. He had agreed to see Mr. Woods at 2 p.m., but said that he could only stay 10 minutes. Mr. Woods had left after 4 p.m.

During that time Mr. Woods had told him what "a wonderful person Mr. Steve Biko was." He then started gossiping about the security police.

DETAILS

Mr. Kruger said he had told Mr. Woods that if he had a charge to lay against the security police, he should do it.

Mr. Woods had replied that the matter had already been referred to General van Rensburg (head of the Bureau for State Security) and General Geldenhuys (then head of the security police).

Mr. Kruger said he had regarded the conversation with Mr. Woods as confidential, and up until today he had never talked about the details of the discussion. — Sapa.
Worker detained

EAST LONDON — Mr Selby Mzwandile Jwayi, 26, a factory worker in Gateley Township here, has been detained by the Special Branch.

Mr Jwayi was taken at his place of employment on Monday morning to his house in Zone Nine, Mdantsane, where the detectives searched the house.

They took some documents and left with him.

According to his father, Mr M. Jwayi, of Duncan Village, it is the first time that his son has been detained.

PARISH OF THE HOLY CROSS

NYANGA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977
PIETERMARITZBURG — A lecturer at the University of Natal here was found guilty of contempt of court, for implying that prosecutors in political trials were guilty of crimes against humanity, when he appeared in the Regional Court yesterday.

The lecturer and former president of the SRC, Tim Dunne, was fined R150 (30 days).

His appearance before Magistrate Mr. D. T. Combes arises from the publication in a local morning newspaper of a letter he wrote headlined “Looking for Donald Woods.”

The State claimed that Dunne alleged, implied and insinuated that prosecutors in political trials were guilty of crimes against humanity.

**Comment**

He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The letter was a comment on a leading article in the newspaper.

The article referred to a proposal by the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods, that a blacklist be drawn up of White South Africans whose activities and work for the "Afrikaner regime" made them guilty of crimes against humanity.

The magistrate found that it was obvious from reading the letter that Dunne was in full "agreement" with Mr. Woods' recommendations as indicated in the letter.

The Court found that the State had proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Dunne had insinuated that prosecutors in political trials were guilty of crimes against humanity and that he had amounted to contempt of court.

**Justice**

In mitigation of sentence Dunne said that his actions were motivated by a sense of justice and reasonableness.

"They were undertaken as part of my Christian responsibility to work openly and forthrightly for peaceful change, and a truly united South Africa."

Writing the letter was not an unconsidered act but he did not suspect that anything like a trial would follow in consequence, he said. "The worst I expected was the continued animosity of the Security Police."
Detention Bill backed

CAPE TOWN — The New Republic Party yesterday welcomed a new Bill which provides for the detention of witnesses until trials have been concluded, or for six months if the proceedings have not begun.

The party's spokesman on justice, Mr John Malcomess MP, said: "we deplore anyone being kept in detention unnecessarily but in the circumstances, surrounding security trials, we feel that protective detention of certain witnesses is necessary."

The criminal procedure matters Amendment Bill provides for the detention of witnesses until criminal proceedings have been concluded unless the Attorney-General orders that the witness be released.

...Because the Bill seemed sensible, the NRP would support its second reading. -- PC.

PARISH OF THE HOLY CROSS
NYANGA

STRAETMENT OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977
Assets of organizations declared unlawful on 19 October 1977

623. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether the assets of the organizations declared unlawful on 19 October 1977 have been liquidated; if so,

(2) whether any balance remained in respect of any of these organizations after payment of debts; if so, (a) in respect of which organizations, and (b) what was the balance in each case;

(3) whether the balances have been distributed to any organizations nominated by him; if so, (a) to what organizations and (b) what amount was paid over to each of them;

18 MAY 1978

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) No yet.

(2) and (3) fall away.

(4) No.
Biko finding is strange—Suzman

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party chief spokesman on police matters, said yesterday she found it strange that the magistrate conducting the Biko inquest had not found anybody to blame for his death.

The Chief Magistrate of Pretoria, Mr M J Prins, found nobody was criminally responsible for the death of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, in detention last year. Mrs Suzman has already said she disagreed with this finding.

Speaking in the debate on the police vote yesterday, she said she found the evidence in the court record "reprehensible."

"I find it strange that no one has been attached to anybody for Mr Biko's death while in detention and which has caused South Africa so much damage in the world," she said.

"The doctors who had seen Mr Biko in detention did not even pretend he had been suffering illness."

She corrected a statement she made in the Assembly yesterday that four people had died while detained under the security laws since the death of Mr Biko. In fact one had died since then.

Referring to the earlier speech of the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, she said the PPF was unimpressed by his statements that the United States employed double standards on matters concerning human rights.

"We are against all brutality," she said. Security matters were, as such, political.

"We are not expected to behave like a country behind the Iron Curtain."

Replying to the debate, Mr Kruger yesterday categorically denied that South African policemen tortured prisoners.

He appealed to Opposition MPs to help set the record straight, saying: "These things are absolutely scandalous and you should raise your voices against it.

"I want to deny categorically that the South African Police, and particularly the Security Police, torture prisoners. We have laws and regulations and I will see to it that these laws and regulations are obeyed."

Turning to the Biko case, Mr Kruger said he intended to deal with this for the last time, because everybody he went in South Africa, people told him they had now had enough of Biko.

Mr Kruger said a proper inquest had been held into Mr Biko's death, and top State pathologists as well as a private pathologist representing the Biko family had been involved.

The finding was that Mr Biko had suffered brain damage which had caused bleeding, which in turn had caused his death due to a cessation of his normal bodily functions.

Nobody could have known on sight that Mr Biko had been injured and four medical doctors examined him without establishing he had been injured. He was unmarked and his body had to be opened to find evidence of an injury.

The State had furthermore conducted an open judicial inquiry into Mr Biko's death, and Mr Biko's attorney could attest to the fact that no one had been spared to get to the truth of the matter.

The State had furthermore put all the policemen involved in the Biko case at the disposal of those conducting the inquest, and extensive cross-examination of witnesses had been allowed.

Turning to the attendance by Western diplomats at the funeral of Mr Biko, Mr Kruger said he appreciated their interest but found it surprising none had attended Chief Clemens Kapuo's funeral.

— Sapa.

● Editorial Comment — Page 8
Possession of Biko book prohibited

CAPE TOWN — A postcard of the Modderdam squatter camp and a poster on squatter removals in Unibel, Claremont and Modderdam were declared undesirable, and possession prohibited by the Directorate of Publications yesterday.

Notices to this effect will be published in the Government Gazette today.

Possession of the book "Biko" by Donald Woods will also be prohibited from today as well as several posters by South African universities. They include Bannings and Detentions and Steve Biko.

Died in Detention, September 12, 1977
Review, by the University of Natal, and Sharpeville
March 21, 1960, —
Sharpeville and Langa: 18 years ago, by the projects committee of the, University of Cape-Town, —

SAPA.
Suzman and Kruger clash over Woods

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party's veteran civil rights spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, clashed in Parliament this week with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, over the incident in which the five-year-old daughter of Mr Donald Woods was burnt by an acid-impregnated T-shirt.

In her speech, Mrs Suzman said: "I should like to ask the Minister what he meant by the innuendo that the acid was placed on the T-shirt by Donald Woods himself."

Mr Pen Kotze (NP, Parow): "Of course."

Mrs Suzman: "The Chief Whip says 'of course.' In view of that, I shall tell him what Donald Woods says in reply because he cannot be quoted outside this House.

"Indeed, Donald Woods claims that two security policemen were seen collecting the parcel at the post office in East London. I have their names, and I think the Minister has their names. He denies categorically he had anything to do with it," Mrs Suzman said.

In reply, Mr Kruger said: "When the honourable member (Mrs Suzman) tabled a question over Mr Woods, I made it clear to her that I was not making any allegation against Mr Donald Woods, because Mr Woods makes allegations against himself through his laughable actions."

"The Member for Houghton put a question to me, I now have a declaration over it and the honourable member can come and have a look at it. It is a declaration signed by Mr Hettema (a Komga factory owner). He said we could use his name."

Mrs Suzman: "It is rubbish."

Mr Kruger: "What do you mean by saying that it is rubbish? Why does the honourable member not want to believe Mr Hettema? She does not even know the gentleman. He may be a very honourable gentleman."

Mrs Suzman: "I know all about him."

Mr Kruger: "The Member for Houghton just wants to believe what she wants to believe."

"The fact that Mr Woods makes South Africa bad in every nook and cranny overseas means absolutely nothing to her case. She is satisfied with it."

Mrs Suzman: "You declared war on him."

Mr Kruger: "I did not declare war on him at all.

basket where it belongs is beyond me."

"Instead of doing that he intimated quite clearly that the acid was placed on the T-shirt by Donald Woods himself."

Mr Pen Kotze (NP, Parow): "Of course."

Mrs Suzman: "The Chief Whip says 'of course.' In view of that, I shall tell him what Donald Woods says in reply because he cannot be quoted outside this House.

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Mrs Suzman: "You declared war on him."

Mr Kruger: "I did not declare war on him at all."

Mrs Suzman: "He did not do it."

Mr Kruger: "Mr Hettema made a declaration to that effect."

Mrs Suzman: "He also said that Mr Woods . . ."

Mr Kruger: "On what ground would Mr Hettema suddenly make such a declaration out of the blue?"

Mrs Suzman: Inaudible.

The deputy chairman (Mr J. P. du Toit): "Order. The Member for Houghton cannot comment on everything which is said by the Minister."

Mr Kruger: "The Member for Houghton just wants to believe what she wants to believe."

"The fact that Mr Woods makes South Africa bad in every nook and cranny overseas means absolutely nothing to her case. She is satisfied with it."

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Mr Kruger: "I did not declare war on him at all."
Possession of Woods' book on Biko illegal

CAPE TOWN. — Possession of the book "Biko" by the unnamed former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, is prohibited by the Director of Publications from today, according to a notice to be published in today's Government Gazette.

Possession of several posters by South African universities is also prohibited. They include "Bantu Tigers on the Run" and "Steve Biko Died in Detention, Sept 15, 1977" by the University of Natal, and "Sharpeville and Langa: 18 Years Ago," by the Projects Committee of the University of Cape Town.

A postcard of the Modderdam squatter camp and a poster on squatter removals in Umhlanga, Claremont and Modderdam were declared undesirable and possession prohibited.

Three pamphlets by Amnesty International, two by their London office: "South Africa: Political Imprisonment and Torture," and "Amnesty International: South Africa," were also declared undesirable and possession prohibited.

From today it will be an offence to possess the following publications and it is in the interests of people who possess copies of these publications to destroy them immediately.

- Documents on the Question of the Invasion of the People's of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Colom.
- Revolutionary Suicide (Peter Newton) South Africa: Political Imprisonment and Torture. Pomegranate, London.
- The Virile Sex Holiday (Galin Smell).
- Politike Gevangenes in Kol-Kol (Amnesty International Amsterdam).
I want the government to give me back my house pleads banished man

EAST LONDON — A large resident who has been left in a desperate situation by the banishment of his house from the South African Government which banned him to the township near Queenstown in 1970.

I had a house at Uitenhage from which the government removed me. My stay at Uitenhage was deterred by the government who are wholly responsible for my presence, and therefore my accommodation at the township,” said Mafazwe.

After being arrested by the police, he found he had lost his house. It was occupied by another family.

Transkei’s head of security, Major Nkomo, confirmed Mafazwe had been an awaiting trial prisoner at Wellington under the country’s security laws. He was arrested for being in possession of explosives.

Mr Mafazwe was found guilty at the Lady Frere regional court in terms of the Expatriates Act and was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

The sentence was suspended for three years on condition he was not found guilty again of an offence under the Act.

Mr Mafazwe said his property in the house was saved by a friend, Mr. Stimson Newton, who was removed to accommodate the new tenants.

But I am the responsible party of the South African Government who banished me to Uitenhage. They must provide accommodation for me or help me retain my house,” he said.

The Uitenhage township superintendent, Mr. D. M. Belo, said:

“We may not be able to give Mr Mafazwe alternative accommodation, and certainly not give him back his home.”

Mr Mafazwe, who was R165.00 in arrears with his rentals at the end of August, was summoned before the Lady Frere magistrate in November.

He made a statement to the magistrate that he was not in a position to pay rent and asked the magistrate to modify his return to Uitenhage.

The matter was postponed to January 18, but Mr Mafazwe could not attend himself as he was in detention at the time. On that date, the magistrate cancelled his certificate of occupation and gave the house to another family.

He no longer has a right to that house and if he applies for alternative accommodation, we would have to consult the magistrate for a ruling on the basis of Mr Mafazwe’s refusal to pay rent,” Mr Ballo said.

He added Mr Mafazwe had not made an application for another house.

Mr Mafazwe was born and brought up at Uitenhage. He became a member of the ANC in 1949 and participated in the banned organisation’s defiance campaign in 1952 and the pass demonstrations later.

He was arrested on both instances and again in 1960 when he was detained for six months.

In 1968 he was arrested at the Lesotho borders and was sentenced to two years for travelling without the appropriate documents.

After serving his sentence he was banned and banished to Uitenhage. The ban expired in 1972.

In 1976 he participated in the Glen Grey election after the annexation to Transkei of the territory following its excision from the Ciskei the previous year.

He was beaten, with Mr. E. Z. Seon, Mr. D. D. Tseapi and Mr. J. Nhloko, winning the three seats.
Editors adopt self-censorship

PERMANENT BAN

VET PRESS FEARS
Case against Helen Joseph withdrawn

OWN CORRESPONDENT

BLOEMFONTEIN. - The Attorney-General of the Free State has decided to withdraw a subpoena against 73-year-old Mrs Helen Joseph "on account of her age". She was served with a second subpoena nearly three weeks after she served a two-week sentence for refusing to answer questions on an alleged visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela. She was due to appear in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court on Thursday.

But on Friday her attorneys were told by the senior public prosecutor in Bloemfontein, Mr J W J Steyn, that the Attorney-General, Mr M E Tucker, had decided to withdraw the subpoena.

Two other women face jail terms for refusing to answer similar questions.
SA exile dead, reported ill, but
Ex-Robben Island 2 held in EL

EAST LONDON — Two former Robben Island prisoners and a woman whose husband is serving 18 years on Robben Island have been detained by the Security Police here.

Mr. Mzurie William (Twyveld) Moses, who came from Port Elizabeth before he was resettled in Mdantsane after his release from Robben Island, has been in detention since May 15.

He served on Robben Island for being a member of the ANC between 1965 and 1970.

Mr. Hobana was imprisoned from 1964 to 1992. He came from Cradock before being settled in Mdantsane. He is a father of seven children.

Mrs. Miritia Kondoli (Mgubela) has been detained since May 23. She was detained for almost a year in 1968 and gave birth in detention. Her husband, Mr. Malcolmse Kondoli, is serving the 14th year of an 18-year sentence for sabotage. They have five children.

Meanwhile, in Kruisstad, a magistrate has banned a protest meeting against increased rent and Security Police have detained two teachers.

The magistrate said yesterday he had reason to believe they 'public peace would be seriously endangered' if township residents started a series of protest meetings today.

The teachers detained are Mr. Daniel Sesele, a former Turffontein law student, and Mr. Ephraim Mpho.

In Johannesburg, Mr. Phil Munkhulu, one of two detained journalists of The Voice newspaper, has been released. Mrs. Muphy Maye is still in detention. — DDR-SAPA.
TOTALITARIANISM
BANNINGS

MEABANE — Three members of the banned South African Pan-Africanist Congress appeared in the Swaziland High Court yesterday for allegedly possessing Russian sub-machine-guns.

They were arrested in a surprise police raid near Hlukulu, in the Siselweni district, in February this year.

They are Mr. Joseph Mgomense, Mr. Richard Malinga and Mr. John Mvelase.

Defence counsel Mr. Musa Shongwe made an urgent appeal for the High Court judge to recuse himself because he is a South African and this could affect his impartiality in the case. The judge, Mr. Charles Nathan, refused the application.

Mr. Shongwe argued that the accused were "freedom fighters." The guns were to be used mainly against the Whites in South Africa where the judge's relatives live.

But the judge said, his oath to serve the Government and any person without prejudice was binding. Even if the case was being heard in South Africa, the judge would not recuse himself on the grounds of the defence counsel's submissions.

The three were allegedly found with two AK47 sub-machine-guns, magazines for the guns, medical supplies and training equipment.

Mr. Shongwe said the guns came from Tanzania and were en route to South Africa.

The three accused have pleaded not guilty. — Radio
Johannesburg — A Johannesburg journalist, Mr Don Mattera, was acquitted in the magistrate court here yesterday of breaking his banning order five times by attending meetings.

Acquitting Mr Mattera, 43, a sub-editor on the Star, at the end of the State's case, the magistrate, Mr J. A. van Dam, said: "Clearly the (State) witnesses were obstructive."

Earlier, Mr Van Dam ordered a State witness, Mr Ebrahim Patel, being examined by the prosecutor, to stop being deliberately obtuse.

At a previous hearing the State witnesses who gave evidence yesterday had refused to testify but later agreed to do so after they had sought legal advice.

It was alleged that Mr Mattera, who was banned in 1973, attended or addressed four meetings in Lenasia and one at his home.

Earlier yesterday a State witness, Mr N. J. Pumah, said that in October 1977 he attended a variety show rehearsal in Lenasia. He could not say with certainty whether Mr Mattera was among those present.

"A black people's sports council" was discussed and the idea of playing normal sport in an abnormal society entioned.

The drawing-up of a letterhead for the organisation and the question of whether to send letters to Mr Peter Hain and Muhammad Ali was also discussed. — SAPA.
Ban charges:
Mattera freed

Staff Reporter

Mr Donald Mattera, a sub-editor on The Star, was acquitted in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on five charges of breaking his banning order.

In acquitting Mr Mattera, the magistrate, Mr J A van Dam, said witnesses in the case had been obstructive.

Eight State witnesses had previously refused to give evidence at Mr Mattera's trial but testified after consulting counsel.

Mr Mattera pleaded not guilty.

He was charged with attending gatherings between September and November last year at Coronationville Hospital, the Administration Building in Lenasia and his house in Eldorado Park.

A witness, Mr E Patel, said that during October 1977 he might have gone to the Administration Building in Lenasia. No meeting was held there although there was a rehearsal.

He did not know Mr Mattera and did not think he was there at the time, he said.

Mr Patel was warned by the magistrate to "stop being deliberately obtuse".

Another witness, Mr Massed Tar-Mahomed said he and others had held informal gatherings at the Lenasia Administration Buildings.

He saw Mr Mattera in the vicinity of the administration building on one occasion.

Mr Van Dam acquitted Mr Mattera because of lack of evidence against him.
Property which belonged to organisations banned last October is being auctioned at John Vorster Square later this month.

On June 27 a Johannesburg auction firm will auction off goods belonging to nine banned organisations, including the Black People's Convention.

The organisations — many of them black consciousness groups — were banned on October 19 last year as part of a massive wave of bannings and detentions.

A spokesman for the auction firm said they had yet to receive a full list of the property involved but said most of the items were office equipment.
Nusas newspaper banned

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Publications Directorate has banned the latest edition of the Nusas newspaper, National Student, which was produced by Rhodes University students.

Notification of the ban came in a telegram sent on Monday to the printers of the newspaper in Grahamstown.

The telegram said the paper was banned because of "obscene material and material that might endanger the welfare and good order of the State."

This is the second edition of National Student to appear this year. The first edition, produced by Witwatersrand University students in March, was also banned.

Six thousand copies of the second edition have already been distributed on the five South African English-speaking university campuses.

The national coordinator of the newspaper, Rhodes University journalism student Gordon Crum, said yesterday he regarded the banning as part of a massive Government crackdown on the English student press.

This was coupled with intimidatory measures like this week's raid on the University of Cape Town's SRC and Nusas offices by Security Police, he said.

DDC.
on banned books
the editors of
Transkei rethink

UTMATA — Books and other publications banned by the South African government. During question time in Parliament, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. V. S. K. M. M. A. D. (who was responsible for the implementation of the South African Bantu Act's provisions) said that all publications submitted to the Publicity and Publications Committee for inclusion in the list of banned publications were opened by the Department of Bantu Administration. The Minister also said that all publications banned by the South African government were reviewed by the Bantu Administration. A new list of banned publications was submitted to the Speaker of Parliament, Mr. M. V. S. K. M. A. D.
SP assaulted hospitalised
Black, claim

MERCURY REPORTER

DURBAN Security Police have been interdicted by a South African Court judge from assaulting a detainee, Ernest Sibeko Neghose, being held in Durban under Section Six of the Terrorism Act since December.

In an affidavit supporting the application, Mr. Aaron Neghose said his son was detained on December 8 and he saw his son pass on May 19 in Durban's Addington Hospital after being "mistreated" at Security "headquarters.

Before being arrested, certain 'Botha' of the Security Police told him that his son was ill and had been admitted to a white hospital because the police wanted him to have better treatment.

He said Mr. Botha had told him that he should not be alarmed to find his son's face swollen as this was caused by his medical treatment.

Mr. Botha also warned him that if he continued as a lawyer of had an account of what was done to see published in the Press, he would forfeit any privileges to see his son again.

Swollen

When he was taken in the ward he found his son's face swollen below the eyes, around the mouth and below the chin and he seemed to be experiencing great difficulty and pain when speaking.

When Mr. Ernest Neghose told his father that he was in hospital because of Security Police assault, Mr. Botha placed a tape recorder between father and son and warned that Ernest should not talk about the police.

A worker at Addington Hospital, Mrs. Grant Bais, said the name of Mr. Ernest Neghose's medical chart was recorded as 'Botha'. This was later announced when the first saw him in Ward 118 on the 1st floor of the hospital.

Affidavit

In his affidavit the said he heard sounds of a struggle coming from inside the room when Mr. Ernest Neghose was being kept under guard by the armed men who prevented him from being policeman.

Later he looked through the doorway and saw Mr. Neghose lying on the floor.

"There was blood on the floor in the region of his face and body," said Mrs. Bais.

Both guards were looking out of the window while a senior sister at the hospital, Sister Watson, was cleaning blood off the floor.

Mr. Aaron Neghose's lawyer, Mr. Griffiths Mangena, said in an affidavit that he and two advocates had later interviewed the hospital's medical superintendent. Dr. J. Vorster, who denied that a struggle had taken place in Mr. Neghose's room or that his face was swollen.

Following a request, Dr. Vorster called for the patient's file to be shown by his secretary, that the file could not be found.

"The file of the patient's note was only tied up and could not be found."

In terms of the order, the former Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr. W. M. Miller, was directed by the chief magistrate of Durban or a magistrate designated by him to interview Mr. Ernest Neghose in detention and to report on his physical and mental condition.

Claims must be shown by the Minister and Commissioner of Police on July 3 why the order should not be made final.

CAUSE

The chief District Superintendent of Durban, or a medical officer designated by him, was also directed to examine Mr. Neghose in detention and to report on his physical and mental condition.

CLAIMS must be shown by the Minister and Commissioner of Police on July 3 why the order should not be made final.

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Before seeing his son, a certain 'Botha' of the Security Police told him that his son was ill and had been admitted to a white hospital because the police wanted him to have better treatment.

He said Mr. Botha had told him that he should not be alarmed to find his son's face swollen as this was caused by his medical treatment.

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CLAIMS must be shown by the Minister and Commissioner of Police on July 3 why the order should not be made final.
The student newspaper at the University of Natal, Durban, and Cape Town, respectively, is banned, according to a decision announced recently by the University Senate. The ban is effective from February 15, 1973. The university authorities have also cancelled the subscription to all outside newspapers and periodicals.
By ROY DEVENISH
Pretoria Bureau

"Magersfontein" will remain banned, three Pretoria Supreme Court judges ruled yesterday.

In a judgment handed down yesterday the judges ruled that although the Appeal Board had failed to take the likely reader into account in deciding whether the book was offensive to public morals, it had acted correctly by not doing so in regard to possible offence caused to religious feelings or convictions of a population group.

The judgment of Mr Justice Boshoff, Mr Justice Myburgh and Mr Justice Van der Walt, follows a review of the Appeal Board decision to ban the book by Etienne le Roux, last year.

The Appeal Board had ruled that the excessive use of God's name could be offensive to Christians. The judges found that the board had acted correctly by judging the effect of the book on Christian attitudes and feelings, and not by what the likely reader would feel.

Therefore the board had acted correctly in banning the book. However they also ruled that the board had erred in not taking the likely reader into account in dealing with the question of undesirability.

The likely reader was a factor which had to be considered when dealing with the nature and degree of undesirability.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1173

9 June 1978

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10(1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9(1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Date on which notice was delivered</th>
<th>Date on which notice expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adler, David</td>
<td>205a Jan Smuts Avenue/Aaen, Parktown North-Noord, Johannesburg</td>
<td>5/5/78</td>
<td>23/2/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordaan, Michael Matthew</td>
<td>11 Meola Street/straat, Eldorado Park</td>
<td>12/5/78</td>
<td>30/4/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netleton, Clive James Lee</td>
<td>55 10th Street/10de Straat, Parkhurst, Johannesburg</td>
<td>6/5/78</td>
<td>25/4/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngakaone, Lucas</td>
<td>362 Meotlane, Soweto</td>
<td>16/5/78</td>
<td>30/4/83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

O. Sprofas (Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society), Johannesburg, 1972.


Co-editor with Alide Kooy and Delia Hendrie of Farm Labour in South Africa, David Philip, Cape Town, 1976.


Articles

"The raison d'etre of the church schools in South Africa", address to the Conference of Headmasters and Headmistresses of Private Schools of South Africa. Printed and privately circulated, 1967.


"Migrant Labour in Africa" and "The economics of migrant labour in South Africa". Two addresses to the Consultation on Migrant Labour and Church Involvement, Missiological Institute, Umzumulo, 1970.

"Bird's eye view of contemporary labour problems", address to the National Labour Conference, Cape Town, 1971, mimeo.

"Africans in Trade Unions?", address to the 18th Annual Conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Cape Town, 1972.

Implications of independence in South West Africa, Problems and Alternatives, Centre for Extra Mural Studies, University of Cape Town, 1975.
Magersfontein to stay banned rules court

PRETORIA — Etienne le Roux’s novel Magersfontein, O Magersfontein will remain banned, three Supreme Court judges ruled yesterday in review of the Appeal Board’s decision to ban the award-winning novel last year.

In their judgment, Mr Justice Bosch, Mr Justice Myburgh and Mr Justice Van der Walt, found the Appeal Board had acted correctly in not taking the likely reader into account as far as blasphemous passages in the book were concerned.

The judges said the Publications Act stated a book could be declared undesirable if it was offensive to the religious feelings or convictions of a population group.

The Appeal Board had ruled that the excessive use of God’s name could be offensive to the Christian population.

The judges found the board had acted correctly by judging the effect of the book on Christian attitudes and feelings, and not by what the likely reader would feel.

Therefore, the board had acted correctly in banning the book, and the banning would remain, the judges ruled.

However, they also ruled that the board had erred in not taking the likely reader into account in dealing with the question of undesirability.

The likely reader was a factor which had to be considered when dealing with the nature and degree of undesirability, and the Appeal Board had acted wrongly by not taking such a person into account, the judges said.

The application to review the book was brought by the publishers, Human and Rousseau, who had contended that the Appeal Board had acted wrongly in banning Magersfontein, O Magersfontein. — DDC-SAPA
Now Kruger puts gag on Sibanda

CAPE TOWN — Mr S. Sibanda, an executive of Zapu and legal adviser to the Patriotic Front, was prohibited by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, from addressing a meeting on the University of Cape Town campus yesterday.

He had been invited by the university's Students' Representative Council.

On arriving at the doors of a packed lecture theatre, Mr Sibanda was stopped by Security Police who handed him a notice signed by Mr Kruger.

It said that in terms of the Internal Security Act, Mr. Sibanda was prohibited until June 30 from engaging in activities which endangered or were calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order in the Republic.

Mr Sibanda spoke at Wit University this week and also appeared on SABCTV on Wednesday.

He is a lawyer in Bulawayo and was legal adviser to the Zapu leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, at the Geneva conference in 1976.

Mr Gareth Griffiths, chairman of the Conservative Students Alliance, said it was unfortunate they were not given the chance to register their disapproval of Mr. Sibanda's presence in South Africa at the planned meeting.

He said the audience contained enough anti-Patriotic Front students to let Mr Sibanda know his organisation had no support whatsoever except for a radical minority of sympathisers on English-medium campuses.

Mr Steve Kabanovitzi, SRC president, said it was strange Mr Sibanda was allowed to speak at Wit and not on the campus of UCT. — SAPA.
In acquitting him, the magistrate, Mr. J.A. van Dam, said the witnesses in the case had been obstructive.

A police spokesman said yesterday the men would appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday on charges of defeating the ends of justice, alternatively the charge of obstruction of justice.

The six are: Mr. Rachel Moses, Mr. Shablier, Reverend Shablier, Mr. Ibrahim Patel, Mr. Mike Govender, Mr. Neelan Poole and Mr. Solly Korani.

Mr. Mattera was acquitted in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Monday because, of lack of evidence.
THE names of four people served with notices prohibiting them from attending public gatherings for five years in terms of the Internal Security Act were published in Friday's Government Gazette.

They are: David Adler of 208A Jan Smuts Avenue, Parktown North, Johannesburg; Michael Mathew Jordaan of 11 Molenla Street, Eldorado Park; Clive James Lee Nettleton of 53 10th Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg; and Lucas Ngakane of 882 Moletsane, Soweto.—Sapa.
Freed Poqo in Transkei

UMTATA: The head of the security police in Transkei, Major M. Ngceba, said yesterday 27 members of the Poqo political organization who were convicted in the early 1960s for plotting to assassinate Chief Kaiser Matanzima had come back from Robben Island after serving 15-year sentences.

The men had been given a safe return to locations in western Tembland.

Major M. Ngceba denied that the men had been banished to outlying areas of Transkei. He said they had been held in Butterworth after their release by the South African authorities during April, May and June this year.

He said no restrictions had been placed on the men, who were transported to western Tembland by security police.

Sapa Cape Times 12/6/78 [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 19. NYANGA EMPLOYER DORMITORIES - STATISTICAL DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) DORMITORIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Number of Beds:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 29 46 31 20 40 38 23 40 40 40 20 16 20 40 40 40 40 15 16 16 20 34 32 30 37 26 26 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Floors -</td>
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<td>- Cement:</td>
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<td>- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
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<td>- Wooden:</td>
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<td>- 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -</td>
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<td>3. Stove:</td>
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<td>- - 1 - 1 - - - - 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 - - - - - - - - - -</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Roof Leaks:</td>
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<td>- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Electric Light:</td>
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<td>- - - - - - - - - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - - - - - - - -</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii) TOILET</td>
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<td>- Showers:</td>
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<td>- Taps:</td>
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<td>- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - - - - - - - - - -</td>
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<tr>
<td>iii) COMMON TO EACH SHED</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Length:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- 15'</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Breadth:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 8'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kitchen facilities:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sink inside:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lockers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hot water in toilets or elsewhere:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Drains &amp; Gutters:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Walls:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Asbestos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By ZWELAKHE SISULU
THE black weekly eumcuni-ic newspaper, The Voice, was declared undesiterable and banned by the Directorate of Publications yesterday.
The Directorate banned the newspaper's 6-11 May issue and all subsequent editions under the Publications Act. A notice of the banning is to appear in the Government Gazette today.
Seven issues of the newspaper have been banned so far, five were banned this year and two last year.
The newspaper's editor, Mr Revelation Ntoula, was at John Vorster Square for questioning when news of the banning reached the newspaper's office. He was not aware of the banning until he reached his office.
He later described the banning of his newspaper as "shocking" and "high handed".
"The present Government has reached a stage where it will not tolerate any authentic black voice", Mr Ntoula said.
"We have no doubt that the Government has entered an advanced stage of authoritarianism. We rejoice, nonetheless, that the contribution made by The Voice will find a page in our history."
The manager of The Voice, Mr Denis Beckett, said the banning of the newspaper highlighted the lack of protection the newspaper had, unlike other South African newspapers.
"We applied to the Newspaper Press Union 14 month ago. The NPU's delay in considering our application corresponded our problems. We were prepared to submit ourselves to the Press Council, he said.
The newspaper was going to appeal against the banning, he said.
The president of the NPU, Mr Hal Miller, said in reply: "I am not aware of the banning of The Voice. All I can say is that we are still considering their application."
Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, and former editor of the banned World and Weekend World said: "I find it absolutely diabolical that any country that is prepared to respect the tenets of a free Press can have its newspapers closed down wilfully in this way" reports UPJ.
The assistant manager of The Voice, Mr Zakes Motlokoeng, was released on Friday after being detained for a month under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.
A sub-editor on the newspaper, Mr Joby Mayet, is still in detention under the Internal Security Act. A column on paper, Mr Phillip Mthimkhulu, was questioned for nine hours recently on articles he had written while working for the Weekend World.
Unlike the World and Weekend World, The Voice was banned under the Publications Act. NPU newspapers do not fall under this act.
See Picture Page 2

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All dormitories should be fitted with gutters and proper drainage. A certain amount of concreting should also be considered. This should be sufficient for the men to walk both to the ablution blocks and to the road without having to tramp through mud. Once again designers should be consulted on a plan to improve the general surroundings which are presently grey and sterile for the most part lacking even occasional trees and grass. It should also be noted that there are no proper recreational facilities in any of the areas. In fact the Langa employer dormitories encroach on what was initially intended to be a sports stadium.
DURBAN.—After being refused a passport five times in five years while her husband was alive, Mrs. Marie Naicker was granted one this week—after the death of her husband.

The wife of the former banned leader of the Indian Congress, Dr. Monty Naicker, said:

"I'm not particularly overjoyed. It would have been better if it had come while my husband was still alive."

She intends using the passport to travel to Australia this year to visit her daughter, Dr. Vasugie Thambiran, in New South Wales.—Sape
'Karnaval', 'Biko', Inquest', banned

CAPE TOWN.—The text of the play "Karnaval" by Pieter-Dirk Uys was declared undesirable by the Directorate of Publications yesterday, together with the book "The Biko Inquest" by John Blair and Norman Fenton.

Notices to this effect will be published in today's Government Gazette.

Other undesirable publications include: "Dome", May 5, 1978, No. 4, by the University of Natal, and "The Voice" (Vol. 2, No. 3, 11/14/1978) by The Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund of Braamfontein. All subsequent editions of this publication were also banned.

From today it will be an offence to import or distribute the following publications or objects (names of authors or producers in brackets):

- The "Voice" (Vol. 2, No. 3, 11/14/1978) by The Voice Ecumenical Trust Fund of Braamfontein.
- "Dome", May 5, 1978, No. 4, by the University of Natal.

From today it will be an offence to import, except on the authority of the Minister for Justice, the following publications or objects (names of authors or producers in brackets):

- "Dome", May 5, 1978, No. 4, by the University of Natal.

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- "Dome", May 5, 1978, No. 4, by the University of Natal.
We all lose by this banning

A NOTHER newspaper has been struck down. The Voice, published weekly by the Ecumenical Trust Fund which features the SA Council of Churches, was banned yesterday.

Unlike World, Weekend World and Pro Veritate, which were banned under the Internal Security Act last October 19, The Voice has been silenced by means of action taken by the Directorate of Publications acting in terms of the Publications Act.

This is total censorship. A newspaper has simply been killed off, and without any reason being given.

That the Government did not like The Voice had been painfully evident even before yesterday: seven issues had previously been banned.

A staff member, Ms Juby Mayet, is currently in detention. Another staff member was also detained two weeks ago but was released later the same day. The paper's assistant manager was released last Friday after a month in detention.

The editor, Mr Revelation Ntoula, has been questioned by the Security Police.

There are more than ample laws under which the Government can act against any newspaper or person believed to be doing anything remotely wrong. The Nationalists have ensured that our Statute Book is chock full of security laws characterised by extraordinarily wide definitions of terrorism, sabotage, incitement to public violence or incitement to racial hostility. Any newspaper which puts a foot wrong can easily be prosecuted.

Yet, to our knowledge, no such charges were ever brought against The Voice. So exactly what heinous "crimes" did the newspaper perpetrate? Judged on the face of the armoury of laws available to the Government and their non-use, it is evident that The Voice is in the clear.

Which adds to the shock of its being banned.

The Press in South Africa is under siege. There has been a year-long erosion of liberty which has resulted in newspapers being increasingly hemmed in and prevented — whether directly or because they are inhibited by fear — from informing the public fully on what is happening.

Last October's bannings pushed us substantially further down this road. Yesterday's banning is yet another blow at Press freedom. All of us, Press and public, are the losers.
Deneys' silent on banned books

It is clear conditions.

The events

It is sugged to which al labour syst

categories:

and comment

to be those adequate.

Present Acc

The Employes should be divided into separate rooms.

Each employer should add a further wall across the front of these dividing walls complete with doors, which would thereby turn the dormitory into 'flatlets'. If this were done it would then provide some measure of privacy and keep out the wind. Present 'pondoks' often enclose a window. Where the rooms will not include a window the dormitory should be investigated to ascertain the possibility of altering the present window so that each room will have window space. All dormitories are in urgent need of paint, both inside and out, if only in the interests of cleanliness.

be prone to other diseases, in a proper healthy environment the employer dormitories which best cold and constantly unsatisfied with their living ers which houses its men in the ts men out on strike recently.

as to how long these bad living bout giving rise to open unrest. e evidence that conditions e to those living there.

minimum physical living conditions must conform. Whether the migrant always going to be required for which follow fall into two broad o be made to present accommodation it be said however, that the estions on detail do not pretend t they go can hardly be said to be
CI's assets to be auctioned off

Malene Bosman

The Sledgehammer Clothing Works in Albert Road and the Black Boutique in Somerset West, were closed because they were being financed by the Black Community Programme, an organization which was also banned on October 19.

The liquidator, Mr W F Kruger, a Pretoria regional magistrate, will attend the public auction in Caledon Square. It will be held at 10am. Public viewing will be from noon tomorrow.

Yesterday Mr Kruger said the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, would designate a charity or scientific institution as beneficiary of the balance of funds after the banned organizations' debts had been paid.

The Woodstock clothing factory went bankrupt five months before it was closed down.

The owner at the time, Mr Ebrahim Linneer, a member of the BCP, asked for financial help. ISACK Investments (Pty) Ltd was then formed as a holding company to the factory.

The assets to be auctioned include women's clothing, electrical typewriters, a photostat and adding machine, heaters, a fan, a stove, a refrigerator, kitchen utensils, a floor polisher and vacuum cleaner, office furniture and filing cabinets, industrial sewing machines, steam irons and three cars.

Most covered floors can in no sense be considered adequate. Some form of effective dormitory heating must also be installed. Whenever possible electric plugs should be fitted in all rooms so that the men can use electric heaters in their rooms if they wish to do so. Each room requires its own electric light. The dormitory at large, requires far more than one electric light.

All dormitories should have proper cooking facilities. What these should be can be ascertained by a survey of the men themselves. If nothing further is done however, at least the kitchen facilities should be completely separated from the rest of the dormitory. This can be done once again by the addition of an extra wall and door in those dormitories where there is only one partition wall, in such a way as to form a separate room. All kitchens should be fitted with aluminium sinks and provided with hot water.

A complete overhaul of all the existing ablution blocks is necessary. It is suggested that an architectural team be engaged to draw up the specific details. However, it can be said at once that ablution blocks should conform to set requirements of hygiene as well as provide adequately for the basic needs of the men. The latter necessarily includes hot water, proper sinks, proper toilets with seats, and proper floor covering.

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Johannesburg — The editor of The Voice newspaper, Mr. Revelation Ntoula, said yesterday he would appeal the arrest of the newspaper's managing editor, who was among those arrested last week.

"We are working day and night for the eventual release of our colleagues," Mr. Ntoula said. "We will continue to publish and fight against the Internal Security Act."
Kruger seeks dismissal of Woods action

DURBAN—The Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, yesterday made an application to a judge here for the dismissal of a R75,000 defamation action brought against him by the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. Donald Woods.

Mr. Justice Milne granted an alternative order, authorising notice to be served on Mr. Woods through his East London attorneys.

He added that the granting of the order was not to be taken as an indication that the Minister was entitled to further particulars he was seeking from Mr. Woods.

In August last year, Mr. Woods instituted action against Mr. Kruger for remarks made by the Minister at a National Party congress in Durban on August 13, 1976.

Mr. Woods claimed the

tone of the Minister's statement indicated that he promoted and actively supported black power and black consciousness movements, supported rioting, violence and bloodshed as a means of bringing about political change, and supported organisations that had promoted unrest in townships.

He said Mr. Kruger's statement was actuated by malice and was entirely false. He claimed R75,000 damages.

A representative of the Deputy State Attorney, Mr. C. Kieck, said he had asked Mr. Woods' attorney for further particulars of the claim, but these had been refused.

Mr. Woods had left the country and his Durban attorneys had withdrawn. They did not know if anyone else in the country represented Mr. Woods.

DPC.
but it created and it persisted. This applies when they do not draught it.

It is clear that conditions in temporary dormitories (Duens) are conducive to other diseases. A proper healthy environment is required for employer dormitories which are cold and constantly unsatisfactory with their living conditions.

The events of the Turner's death are set in the townships of the Cape Times. It is suggested to which all labour system men living in such categories: and comment made that the writer is not to be those conditions adequate.

Present Accommodation

The Employers rate dormitories as inadequate. Each of these dividing walls between the dormitories should be divided into separate rooms. "She shouted that there had been a 'letter bomb' for something." Miss Thompson said she found Dr. Turner's 13-year-old daughter, Janne, shouting for her.

She went to see what had happened and heard Dr. Turner's 13-year-old daughter, Janne, shouting for her.

"She shouted that there had been a 'letter bomb' or something." Miss Thompson said she found Dr. Turner lying face down in the archway between the kitchen and lounge, in a pool of blood.

The magistrate ruled that Mrs. Turner died as a result of a bullet wound, caused by an unknown.

24/6/78

Court told of Turner's death

Own Correspondent

DURBAN: A 13-year-old girl sat cradling the head of her dying father in her lap and applying mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. After he was shot by an unknown assailant in the bedroom of his Bheka house, a Durban inquest magistrate heard yesterday.

This evidence was given in an affidavit by Miss Kathryn Thompson at the inquest into the death of banned University of Natal Lecturer, Dr. Richard Albert David Turner, 36.

Dr. Turner died after being shot in the chest at his home in Dalston Avenue, in the early hours of January 8 this year.

Miss Thompson, who lived in a cottage in the grounds of Dr. Turner's home, said she and Dr. Turner and his two daughters had supper together the previous night.

Later she went to her cottage. Soon after midnight Miss Thompson said she heard a loud bang, which seemed to come from the direction of the house.

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DONALD WOODS' relegation of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, as a 'leader', to the level of Chief Kaiser Matanzima in his book on the late Steve Biko showed that Mr Woods had been driven mad by the South African Government's mad actions.

Chief Buthelezi, who scored a whopping 43.8% in a West German academic survey on the popularity of Black leaders, said this yesterday, adding that the survey's result had been a heaven-sent refutation of Mr Wood's madness in saying he was a leader without a powerful following.

"I don't blame Donald Woods," he said, "it is the situation here which makes a nice little middle-class man like him, earning about R30 000 a year, go mad and join in dividing the Black community."
Woods role to Newman

LONDON, June 27 — The former Daily Dispatch editor, Mr. Ronald Woods, who directed Michael Cimino's famous movie "The Deer Hunter," has cast Paul Newman in a film about a South African and his friendship with the late Steve Biko. It will include his family's escape from South Africa.

As the basis for the script, Mr. Foreman is using Mr. Woods' book, "Biko," together with lengthy interviews with Mr. Woods and his wife, Wendy...

Carl Foreman has approached Jane Fonda to play Wendy Woods and Sydney Polier as Steve Biko...

Due to start shooting in California later this year, the film is also likely to go on location to Southern Africa — although not to South Africa itself — shortly. A director has not yet been appointed, but Greek director Costa-Gavras, who made the South Africa-admired political film "Z," has been suggested.
Property of banned sold

By JON QWELANE

All furniture and other property belonging to organisations banned during the nationwide clampdown on October 19 last year, was sold out by early afternoon yesterday at an auction sale at John Vorster Square.

A spokesman for Mine Auctioneers, which conducted the auction, said bidding had been fast. He said he could not tell if the items were being sold at bargain prices "because opinions differ as to what a bargain is."

The proceeds from the sale will go to the State, since all assets and property belonging to a banned organisation automatically become State-owned as soon as the banning becomes effective.

Among the items sold were office desks, chairs, cabinets, adding machines, printing machines and typewriters.

They belonged to the Black Peoples Convention, the Union of South African Journalists, the Christian Institute, the South African Students Organisation, the South African Student Movement and the Black Community Programmes.

The organisations were among the 18 banned in the crackdown aimed mostly at the black consciousness movements.

The State froze at least R300,000 at the time of the bannings last year.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the final decision rests with the Minister to nominate scientific or charitable organisations to which the assets can be given.

Mr. W. P. Kruger, the liquidator appointed by Mr. J. T. Kruger, Minister of Police, refused to comment last night.

Maid off?

LOS ANGELES — Mr. Roger Smith told police yesterday that a burglar had broken a window to enter his house, made his bed, and left without taking anything. —UPI.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allan Jacobs, Traveller Blaasten; models by John fountain, Alice Heathcote and Josephine Forte. Services by Bob Cohen, production by EFF Main Street. (Photograph)
No. 1329
30 June 1978

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10 TER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10 ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Date on which notice was delivered</th>
<th>Date on which notice expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vandyar, Reggie Pakiry</td>
<td>11D First Avenue/Eerste Lain, Greyville, Lenasia, Johannesburg</td>
<td>2/6/78</td>
<td>31/5/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanbhail, Shirth and Fakir Jasmath</td>
<td>59 Crown Road/weg, Woodburg, Johannesburg</td>
<td>7/6/78</td>
<td>31/5/80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No to black writer talks

BY CHARLIE MOGALE

The first annual conference of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) which was scheduled for Port Elizabeth this weekend, has been banned.

The banning order of the conference was yesterday served on Mr. Mono Radula, the chairman of the Port Elizabeth branch of Wasa and on the manager of the hotel where the conference was to be held.

Mr. Mono was allegedly called to the Sanlam Building, the Security Police headquarters in Port Elizabeth, where he was questioned by Colonel J. Groosen.

A file on Wasa was produced and Mr. Mono was told that the Security Police "knew all about the activities of the association" and what it was up to. He was told that the police had battled for two years to quell the unrest in Port Elizabeth and they would not allow the association to stir them up again.

The banning order, which was issued by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr. C. H. van Zyl, said the conference was banned because the magistrate held reason to believe the public peace would be "seriously" endangered.

This was in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.
Magistrate bans black journalists’ meeting

PORT ELIZABETH — The second congress of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa), which was to have been held in a hotel in Kroonhoree tomorrow and Sunday, has been banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The order banning the meeting was handed to Mr. Monjo Badela, chairman of the Wasa branch in Port Elizabeth, by a Major Fischer, of the security police at 11 am yesterday.

Three security policemen called on Mr. Badela and took him to their offices where he was handed a copy of the order signed by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr. G. van Zyl.

When Mr. Badela inquired about the order, he was referred to the head of the security police here, Col. P. Goosen. He was told a similar order had been served on the manager of the hotel in which the meeting was to be held.

"Col. Goosen told me he and his men had worked hard for two years trying to quell disturbances in Port Elizabeth and many lives had been lost and property damaged during the disturbances," Mr. Badela said.

"He felt the meeting would stir up trouble and warned me of serious troubles if it took place," he added.

The order stated public safety would be "seriously endangered" if the meeting were to be held and banned it from 8 am tomorrow to 7:30 am Monday.

Wasa is an organization of black journalists and writers.

Mr. Clive Emdon, speaking on behalf of South African Associated Newspaper Journalists in Johannesburg, said it was clear the government saw the black news media as one of their primary opponents.

"The Government is determined not to silence all media which the black population has access, except for its SABC," he said. "It sees the black news media as one of the primary opponents of its Draconian system." — DDR-SAPA.

Ban on Voice lifted

JOHANNESBURG — The ban on The Voice has been lifted.

The black ecumenical newspaper's manager, Mr. Dennis Beckett, confirmed yesterday the Directorate of Publications had lifted the ban.

The Voice, a weekly newspaper, was declared undesirable on June 15 when the May 4 and all subsequent editions were banned. It was the seventh time the newspaper had been banned during the past two years.

Mr. Beckett said he had appealed against the banning on Monday. A proviso of the unbanning was that the Directorate of Publications would have to be provided with a copy of each issue within 12 hours of publication.

Production had already been started on the next issue which would be printed next Tuesday and be on sale on Thursday, Mr. Beckett said. — SAPA.
Two banned

PRETORIA Notices have been served on two people prohibiting them from attending gatherings in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to yesterday's Government Gazette.

They are Reggie Pakiry Vandeyar of Lenasia and Shirish Nanabhai, alias Jammath Fakir, of Fordsburg, Johannesburg. The first five years and for two years.
Black writers lash Woods

DURBAN — Mr Donald Woods, the former editor of the Daily Dispatch, was criticised by the Writers Association of South Africa at the weekend over his book and films on the late Steve Biko.

The criticism of Mr Woods, who after being banned, fled the country, was contained in a resolution passed at the Wasa congress which was held here after it was banned in Port Elizabeth.

Wasa represents 150 of the 200 black journalists in South Africa.

The resolution read: Donald Woods is irrelevant to the black struggle and to black journalism.

The organisation called on all countries supporting the black cause to reject him.

In another resolution Wasa deplored the action of the British government in freezing further aid to South Africa.
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The resolution read:
Donald Woods is irrelevant to the black struggle and to black journalism.

The organisation called on all countries supporting the black cause to reject him.

In another resolution Wasa deplored the action of the British government in granting asylum to Mr Woods, and not to a genuine victim of the South African situation, Mr Wisdom Khuzwayo.

Mr Woods, at present on a series of speaking tours in countries abroad recently wrote a book on Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in police custody.

Other Wasa resolutions taken at the weekend included:
- Condemnation of South African newspapers which Wasa says are exploiting black journalists and freelance writers and which recruited a few black journalists in relation to the population.
- Non acceptance of International Federation of Journalists membership if the white Southern African Society of Journalists was given such membership.

Wasa refused to accept the SASJ and would have nothing to do with it.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Wasa was re-elected unopposed and Mr Phil Mthembu was elected vice president and national organiser -- DDC.
Anti-Woods campaign

Attacks on the credibility of Mr Donald Woods, emanating initially mainly from pro-government quarters, have lately come from other, unexpected directions.

Whereas during the period of his banning and within the first few months of his self-exile from this country the attacks came chiefly from the white Right, there have recently been surprising signs of disenchancement with Mr Woods from individuals and organisations ostensibly representative of the black Left.

It is almost as though there could be a well-orchestrated campaign across the whole spectrum of lights and shades of political opinion in this country aimed at discrediting a man who is now prevented by the laws of South Africa from defending himself or answering back.

To what extent it is succeeding it is difficult to assess. There are probably many people who secretly still respect Mr Woods but who are afraid now to champion him openly.

Which gives a decided advantage to those who either genuinely or for some devious reasons of their own are prepared to vilify him. Whatever their motives are, the attacks are distasteful in the circumstance that these people know Mr Woods cannot respond.

The least that should be expected of Mr Woods' critics is that they should publicly identify themselves by name (as was not done in the case of the reported indictment of his conduct released by the Writers Association of South Africa in Durban) and also seek the permission of the Minister of Justice to allow them to invite Mr Woods to reply publicly through the South African Press.

South Africans are entitled to hear both sides of the story. Donald Woods' point of view is more relevant than ever to the argument, particularly as he is now known to be devoting all his energies overseas to painting a picture of South Africa's troubles as he sees them and is reported to be winning a lot of support.

He has become in self-exile a very sharp thorn in the side of the South African Government and the pain has spread to the country as a whole.

It is one thing to try to destroy his credibility in South Africa; it is entirely another to persuade people to go against him overseas. Nor will that formidable anti-South African front be prepared even to listen to what is being said here unless the opportunity is given to Mr Woods to answer the charges through his own country's media.
Woods attack unfair says Editor

EAST LONDON — The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. George Farr, told the Daily News of Durban yesterday that he accepted the apologies of the Association of South Africa's Press and expressed his regret of the action of Mr. Woods yesterday for his comment on the attack.

He said: "I do not believe there is a writer in the country who is not concerned about the matter. I am sure it was because of his ignorance of the facts of the case that Mr. Woods made his statement."

"I think the action of Mr. Woods was an unfair attack on the writer, who is a member of the South African Association of Journalists."

"I have no doubt that Mr. Woods will withdraw his statement and make it clear that he was not aware of the facts of the case."
DURBAN — An advocate here, Mr. Hassan Malik, has become the first black senior counsel in Natal, and the second in the country.

A former banned person, Mr. Malik qualified as an advocate through the University of Cape Town in 1951. The only practising black advocate before that was the late Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Malik served as joint secretary of the South African Indian Congress and was banned in 1962.

The other black SC, Mr. Ismail Mohammed, was appointed recently as a judge in Botswana. — SAPA.
The Minister of Justice, in terms of section 1(1) of the Internal Security Act (Act 44 of 1979), approved the publication of the following particulars as found in terms of section 1(1) of the said Act, whereby the person mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

Name: Mungo Jerry

Address: 123 Mall Drive, Johannesburg


Date on which notice was delivered: 5/6/1978

Date on which notice expired: 30/6/1978
Foreign acclaim for Mandela and Naude

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor
of the Independent

For the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Dr. Naude, former head of the now-banned Christian Institute, has been named the winner of a prize worth about £4,450 by the Swedish Free Church. The prize is for reconciliation and development.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, has been invited to address the British United Nations Association on the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

On December 6, Dr. Naude has been asked to receive his award in Stockholm, Sweden, on October 24 and 25.

As restricted persons, neither may leave the magisterial area in which they live without special permission from the authorities. Neither has a passport. Mrs. Mandela may have to apply for a Transkei passport in terms of the Status of Transkei Act. Mr. Naude was con-fiscated.

The invitation to Mrs. Mandela notes: "We are painfully aware that human rights are still being widely violated throughout the world, causing untold suffering and deprivation to millions of people."

It adds that her presence will be "an inspiration" to people committed to protection and promotion of human rights.
Honours for 228
Mandela, Naude

Johannesburg: - Two
of South Africa's most
prominent banned people, Mrs
Winnie Mandela and the Rev
Beyers Naude, have been
honoured by overseas
organizations.

Mrs Mandela, wife of the
imprisoned African National
Congress leader, Nelson
Mandela, has been invited to
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Nations Association on the
occasion of the 30th
anniversary of the Universal
Declaration of Human Rights.

Mr Naude, former head of
the prohibited Christian
Institute, has been named
winner of a prize, worth
25 000 Swedish crowns by the
Swedish Free Church. The
prize is for reconciliation and
development.
1. Hoe het u na die plaas gekom?

2. Wat dit al ooit verwag om in 'n stad te gaan werk? Indien wel, waarom gaan u nie?

3. Wat werk wil u grag hê u kinders moet doen? Waarom?

4. Wat werk werk (indien enige) sou u liever doen of by plaas van bwens anders?

5. As werk nie skoolgegaan het nie, hoe kon het u nie skoolgegaan nie?

Probleme.

1. Wat wil u graag vir ongewenste in wêreldsomgewing?

2. Gees beter om verander.

3. Wat werk probleme oor.
for livestock units which would be decided upon would the unitization be controlled by each household. The carrying capacity of units per share as controlled by the board would be one week later, a public auction would be held to sell off the excess units of the company. The auction would be overseen by a public official. At the auction the annual rental on the excess would be put up for sale. Legislation would prohibit the rental for a period of five to ten years. At the same time that they control an asset that commands a price ratio, they would avoid the early cheap sale to who did still did not have to understand better from those who did still did not have the inheritance of shares would be necessary.

The annual auction of grazing would establish a price for the right to graze. A controlled equally by the value added to the asset and the conversion efficiency would meet the two conditions which the authors of the Report on Rural Development strove to achieve. Namely, some equity in the access to grazing and equity in terms of income distribution balanced by a continuing growth of commercial livestock ranching. The company concept provides a dynamic form in which the interests of right holders and cattle owners can be matched. The dynamic element enters through wider public concern for the maintenance and improvement of the asset. The company, grazing land. The value of the grazing rights established at the annual auction would reflect the current weather, market conditions and herd size and composition. The price established would be a vital, non-official and self-policing instrument affecting individual decisions as to livestock management.

In para 11.5 of the Report on Rural Development the authors raise a key point which I believe their proposals fail to answer. "A commitment to a free enterprise system based on the private sector and the accumulation of capital must involve deepening patterns of exploitation as society in Botswana becomes more stratified between owners of cattle and wage labourers. It is difficult to ensure social justice in these relationships without a strict government control of wage levels and work conditions. These will
Was a ban condemned

JOHANNESBURG — The recent banning of the annual congress of the Writers’ Association of South Africa was “yet another inadmissible pressure (by the Government) to silence the voice of the black community,” says a letter from the International Federation of Journalists to the Minister of Police.

The letter, signed by IFJ president Mr. Helmut A. Crous, was written after the banning of the congress by the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth less than 24 hours before it could be held. — DDC
CIVIL ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURY

SYNOPSIS

A civil action for damages for personal injury was brought by plaintiff against defendant, alleging negligence resulting in injury to plaintiff. The action was tried to the court, and the court found in favor of defendant. The plaintiff appealed the judgment, and the court of appeals affirmed the judgment. The plaintiff then appealed to the supreme court, which reversed the judgment and remanded the case for a new trial. The defendant then appealed the judgment of the supreme court, which affirmed the judgment of the court of appeals.

DEFENDANT'S ISSUE

The defendant raises the following issues on appeal:

1. Did the trial court err in granting summary judgment to defendant?

2. Did the court of appeals err in affirming the judgment of the trial court?

3. Did the supreme court err in reversing the judgment of the court of appeals?

The defendant contends that the trial court erred in granting summary judgment to defendant because the evidence was insufficient to support plaintiff's claim of negligence.

The defendant further contends that the court of appeals erred in affirming the judgment of the trial court because the trial court did not properly consider the evidence presented at trial.

The defendant also contends that the supreme court erred in reversing the judgment of the court of appeals because the court of appeals did not properly consider the evidence presented at trial.

The defendant concludes that the trial court, court of appeals, and supreme court erred in granting summary judgment to defendant, affirming the judgment of the trial court, and reversing the judgment of the court of appeals, respectively.

ISSUE 1

Did the trial court err in granting summary judgment to defendant?

The trial court granted summary judgment to defendant on the ground that plaintiff failed to establish a prima facie case of negligence. The trial court found that the evidence presented by plaintiff was insufficient to establish that defendant was negligent.

The defendant contends that the trial court erred in granting summary judgment to defendant because the evidence presented by plaintiff was sufficient to establish a prima facie case of negligence.

The plaintiff contends that the trial court erred in granting summary judgment to defendant because the evidence presented by plaintiff was sufficient to establish a prima facie case of negligence.

ISSUE 2

Did the court of appeals err in affirming the judgment of the trial court?

The court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the trial court on the ground that the evidence presented by plaintiff was insufficient to support plaintiff's claim of negligence.

The defendant contends that the court of appeals erred in affirming the judgment of the trial court because the evidence presented by plaintiff was sufficient to support plaintiff's claim of negligence.

The plaintiff contends that the court of appeals erred in affirming the judgment of the trial court because the evidence presented by plaintiff was sufficient to support plaintiff's claim of negligence.

ISSUE 3

Did the supreme court err in reversing the judgment of the court of appeals?

The supreme court reversed the judgment of the court of appeals on the ground that the court of appeals erred in affirming the judgment of the trial court.

The defendant contends that the supreme court erred in reversing the judgment of the court of appeals because the court of appeals did not err in affirming the judgment of the trial court.

The plaintiff contends that the supreme court erred in reversing the judgment of the court of appeals because the court of appeals erred in affirming the judgment of the trial court.

The defendant concludes that the trial court, court of appeals, and supreme court erred in granting summary judgment to defendant, affirming the judgment of the trial court, and reversing the judgment of the court of appeals, respectively.

VERDICT

Based on the evidence presented at trial, the court finds that plaintiff failed to establish a prima facie case of negligence. The defendant is therefore entitled to summary judgment.

JUDGMENT

The judgment of the court of appeals is affirmed.
CAPE TOWN — The Rev. Theo Kotze (38) a former Western Cape director of the Christian Institute, and banned by the Government on October 13 last year, has fled the country and is believed to be in South Africa.

Kotze, 38, was arrested last year in Cape Town and served two weeks in South Africa's Moveda prison. Kotze and his wife, Elizabeth, fled in mid-December last year. They arrived in South Africa the next day.

The Kotze family, including their 18-month-old son, left their home in Cape Town last year. They had no prior warning that they might be banned.

Kotze has been heavily involved with the Christian Institute, which was banned last year. The Institute and its members were accused of plotting a "counter-offensive" against the State.
Kotze flees from South Africa
By Brian Stuart

THE REV THEO KOTZE, former Western Cape Director of the Christian Institute and banned by the Government on October 19, has fled the country and is now believed to be in Botswana.

Members of the family in Cape Town today confirmed that they had received telephone calls from Botswana last night and were convinced that the voice was that of Mr Kotze.

His wife, Mrs Helen Kotze, is believed to be in Bristol. She left in May to be present with their only daughter, Jenny, for the birth of Jennifer's first child.

A shock

Members of the family in Cape Town said today: 'The whole event was a shock to us - the suddenness of it. We are still trying to absorb what has happened.'

The family received a telephone call yesterday afternoon apparently from Mr Kotze. At that stage the family became aware he was in an independent country, which was unnamed.

Later a second telephone call was received from Botswana, and this time the family was certain it was from Mr Kotze.

The family said they were unaware of his future plans, or whether, as previously, he would join Mrs Helen Kotze in England. She was due back in South Africa in two weeks' time.

Deep pain

The Rev Abel Hendricks, head of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa, said today that banishments, like that imposed on Mr Kotze and others, caused deep pain and hurt to both Christians and to South Africa, and it was a tragedy when these people left the country of their birth.

'Men like Theo Kotze have a real contribution to make to this country in bringing about reconciliation and understanding between the races.'

He said Mr Kotze's leaving was a loss to the church of a man of great gifts. He assured the Kotze family of the church's prayers.

Tragic

Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands and former head of the Methodist Church, said it was tragic that men of the calibre of Theo Kotze fled the country because of oppressive Nationalist practices. They had a tremendous contribution to make, and Mr Kotze's leaving left a gap.
Call to release Mandela

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — A message to the South African Government calling for the release of all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa and SWA/Namibia will be sent from the United Nations symposium being held in Maseru today.

The message, to be sent through UN Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, is to mark the 50th Birthday of Nelson Mandela today.

Mandela is serving a life sentence on Robben Island as leader of the banned African National Congress of South Africa.

LANGUISH

The international community can no longer tolerate that Mr. Mandela and others languish as prisoners; the message reads in part:

"...calls for the South African Government to release prisoners and to tell the symposium what steps are being taken to meet the demand."

Throughout today's session of the UN sponsored symposium delegates heard accounts of detention and torture from former detainees and Robben Island prisoners.

Mandela at a rally in 1977.

ARABIA, IRAQ, ETC.

THE MIDDLE EAST, EUROPE, ISRAEL, EGYPT, SIRIA

1. UNDERSTANDING THAT MOST AREN'T, TURKEY, AND THE BALANCE.

N.B. THE EAST MAY BE looser, MORE RATHER THAN 

INVADED BY JAPAN, OR INDONESIA

AVERTED, IN THE CASE OF KOREA, AND VIETNAM.

4. THE EAST

THERE IS A CONSENSUS, THE EAST

This contains:

1. UNDERSTANDING THAT MOST AREN'T, TURKEY, AND THE BALANCE.

2. THE OLD WORLD: THIS IS THE EASY WORLD, COMPARE THE EUROPEAN UNION.

3. THE NEW WORLD: THIS IS THE EASY WORLD, COMPARE THE ECONOMIC UNION, AFRICA, ASIA, AND EURASIA - THE PARTS OF THE WORLD WE'RE WORRIED THE MOST.

General Terms
Kotze is in Botswana says family

CAPE TOWN — The Rev. Theo Kotze, former Western Cape director of the Christian Institute and banned by the Government on October 19, has fled the country and is believed to be in Botswana, Sapa reports.

Members of the family have confirmed yesterday they had received a telephone call from Botswana on Sunday, and were convinced the voice was Mr. Kotze's.

His wife, Mrs. Helen Kotze, is believed to be in Bristol. She left in May to be with her only daughter, Jennifer, for the birth of Jennifer's first child.

Members of the family said here yesterday: "The whole event has come as a shock to us – the suddenness of it. We are still trying to absorb what has happened."

The family received a telephone call on Sunday afternoon, apparently from Mr. Kotze. At that stage the family realised he was "in an independent country," which was unnerving.

Certain

Later a second telephone call was received from Botswana, and this time the family was certain it was from Mr. Kotze.

The family said they were unaware of his future plans, or whether, as presumed, he would join Mrs. Kotze in England. She was originally due back in South Africa in two weeks' time.

Mr. Kotze (58) was born in Knysna and educated at King Edward VII School, Johannesburg, where his father was a prominent attorney.

He read architecture at Witwatersrand University, but left to work on the gold mines before entering the Methodist ministry in 1948.

Mr. Kotze became superintendent of the Natal north coast circuit of the Methodist Church before becoming minister of the Methodist Church in Sea Point.

In 1968 he was appointed Western Cape regional director of the Christian Institute, a post he held until the institute was banned last year, and a banning order confining him to Wynberg magisterial district was served on him.

Mr. and Mrs. Kotze have five children.

Our correspondent in London reports that Mrs. Kotze expressed her enormous relief when she learnt yesterday that her husband had reached Botswana safely.

She said that Mr. Kotze would be joining her in England, and after he had had time to unwind, they would discuss their future.

(SAPA)
Dazed Kotze is met by his wife

From page 1.

but felt the need to continue the work.

With her was her son David, who has lived in Britain for the past eight years.

How had he viewed his father's sudden return?

"Fantastic," he said. "I had no idea that it was going to happen."

Mrs Kotze said they had not decided yet where they would live in Britain.

"It will depend on..." she said, "how this work for my husband."""

**HARD DECISION**

She would tell divorce: how her husband had escaped, but added: "I just knew he decided he must come. He has not told me the details yet."

"It must have been a very hard decision for him to take, particularly leaving without being able to say goodbye to anybody."

"We have family in Cape Town — he had to leave them, too, without being able to say goodbye."

But we have telephoned them and they are all very happy that he is safely here."

She disclosed that Mr Kotze had escaped with just one suitcase and a briefcase. Yet he had found a place for two pictures — "they were valuable because people had given them to us — one by his mother and..."
'Living under ban was the same as jail'

Staff Reporter

RAJEGAL van de Yar, a prisoner for 10 years on Robben Island, found life on the outside under banning orders no better than prison — and broke the restriction 21 times to watch television.

Van de Yar, 48, told of his isolation after pleading guilty in the Johannesburg Regional Court to 22 charges of contravening his restriction orders.

The other charge was for unlawfully attending a gathering.

Describing his life since his release from Robben Island in 1973 until a less restrictive order was served on him in May this year, he said: ‘It was an agonising situation. I could not reconcile myself with it. It was an isolation imposed on me. It was no better than prison.’

The magistrate, Mr G. Steyn, said ‘the evidence of suffering seems to be grounds for compassion, but you have only yourself to blame.’ He sentenced Van de Yar to nine months’ imprisonment, suspended for five years.

He took the charges as one for the purpose of sentence.

Van de Yar told the court he was convicted of sabotage on May 13, 1963, and was imprisoned on Robben Island, until May 13, 1973. On his release two five-year restriction orders were served on him.

He was unable to find proper accommodation for his family. He lived with his wife and two children in a caravan in a backyard. Attempts to get accommodation through the Department of Community Development failed.

For two years he tried to find employment, but employers asked what he had done for the past 10 years. He could not take part in any social activities because he was restricted from 7 pm every day.

This caused mental depression. He became quarrelsome and his children became estranged from him.

At the beginning of the year his restriction orders were nearly at an end and he felt that since he was not involved in any political activity, perhaps the Security Police were not watching him.

Television had been introduced and he was eager to see what it was about. Friends of his had a set and when his children told him ‘a good programme was on he would stay out after 7 pm to watch, thus breaking his banning order.

Regarding the other charge, he said he had stayed a short while at a meeting about family funds, to advise at the request of his neighbour.
Mandela—at 60—still a force to be reckoned with
Church, SA lose by exile – Hendricks

JOHANNESBURG. – The decision by the Rev Theo Kotze “to go into exile” was another loss for the Methodist Church in particular and for South Africa in general, the Rev Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said yesterday.

“His departure comes only a few months after our church lost the services of the Rev Brian Brown, another Methodist minister banned in the same clampdown as Mr Kotze,” he said in a statement.

“Clearly, however, finding himself the victim of a society in which violence has undoubtedly escalated in recent times and in which he himself had been victimized, he decided the best course for him would be to leave the country.

“Some people will not be able to understand this. Few will even begin to understand the trauma and pain involved in a banning order both for Mr Kotze and his immediate family,” Mr Hendricks said.

“Many reasons will of course be advanced by various spokesmen for Mr Kotze’s sudden departure,” said Mr Hendricks. “But whatever views were put forward and whatever insinuations might be advanced, no-one could be expected to lead a normal life under a banning order.”

Mr Kotze was banned himself as a writer and editor of a banned monthly newspaper and as a publisher, and his home was searched recently.

A prominent lawyer, he was seen in the company of a police officer in Pretoria a few weeks ago.

Mr Kotze was the first Methodist minister to be arrested under the state of emergency, which was declared in July.

LONDON. – The wife and three children of the Rev Theo Kotze, the banned anti-apartheid clergyman who has fled South Africa, are waiting for him here.

The Rev Paul Oestricher, founder and trustee of the Christian Institute Trust in England, said here last night he was expecting news of Mr Kotze’s arrival here by this afternoon.

“We will know about it first because Mr Kotze’s wife, Helen, has been staying with us,” he said.

Mr Kotze arrived quietly in England last month. Her three children — David, Jennifer and Stephen — have been here for some time.

Mr Oestricher said the 58-year-old Methodist minister was probably now in Lusaka, from where he would take a flight either to Geneva or directly here.

Mr Kotze was banned on October 19 last year in the security swoop that resulted in the Christian Institute Trust being proscribed. He was its Cape Province director.

On March 16 this year charges against him for preaching on November 6 in defiance of his banning order were dropped.

The Christian Institute Trust here was formed as a support group for the organisation in South Africa when its director, the Rev Beyerd Naude, was being tried for refusing to testify before the Schlesisches Commission.

Mr Naude served a one-month prison sentence after losing his appeal against the case in the appellate division.

Informal government sources in Bophuthatswana said last night Mr Kotze arrived in Gaborone on Sunday and remained in transit before leaving on board a Zambia Airways flight for Lusaka at 3pm. — Sapa

Theo Kotze flying to UK today?

Kotze, known for youth work.

THE Rev Theo Kotze was born in Knysna and educated at King Edward VII School, Johannesburg, where his father was a prominent attorney. He studied architecture at the University of the Witwatersrand but left after completing two years.

After a period working on the Reef gold mines he entered the Methodist Church in 1948 and later became superintendent of the South Coast circuit of the Methodist Church in Natal.

In 1961 he was appointed minister to the Sea Point congregation and founded the nationally known “Route 12” youth club at the church. Mr Kotze spent seven years in Sea Point and became known for his work among young people.

In 1968 he was asked by the Rev Beyerd Naude, then director of the Christian Institute, to accept a post in the organization.

The institute, derived from ecumenical study groups founded mainly on the initiative of Afrikaans church leaders, was established in 1963 with 800 foundation members.

These represented the majority of established Christian churches in South Africa and included prominent men from Afrikaans churches.

Mr Kotze was appointed regional director of the Christian Institute in the Cape Province and SWA/Namibia, a post he held until he was banned in October last year. He is married, with five children and five grandchildren.
Kotze stuns family with his escape

THEO KOTZE, a former regional director of the Christian Institute, escaped from Cape Town in secrecy for this week — without telling his family. He is believed to be on a plane to London to join his wife. He could get there today.

Derek said last night.

"Michael was not in the office last night when the phone rang at the Contantia home of his brother on Sunday at 10pm. Michael Kotze, a City attorney, answered the phone to hear his father's indignant voice.

Mr Kotze was calling from a neighbouring estate, but could not specify which one.

Derek said last night.

"Michael was not certain that the call was from his father. About six hours later, a second call came through and the operator said he had called from the same number.

"He put the call through and I was speaking to my father," Derek said.

"Then yesterday my father said he had found out how his father crossed into Botswana "without a passport" before his first-class booking on October 31, 1974. The family was shocked.

Derek was five weeks old when the Kotze family fled from the country. His brother, aged 11, was also in the boat.

Derek said last night.

"When Michael phoned his brother in Britain late on Sunday, he was speechless — literally without words — and just put down the phone.

"She was due to return to Cape Town in about two hours, but it was believed last night that she would meet her husband in London soon and stay on with him.

"None of us knew it, but instructions to go to the Cotswolds, to stay in a mansion there and meet up with them.

Derek was five weeks old when the Kotze family fled from the country. His brother, aged 11, was also in the boat.

Derek said last night.

"He was often refused permission and could not enter the City to see him.

"This restriction was taken, as it was an occasion for the police, who do not have a permit to move about the country.

While the Kotze family left from the country and left without a passport, the Kotze family did not discuss the situation with the police.

Derek was five weeks old when the Kotze family fled from the country. His brother, aged 11, was also in the boat.

Derek said last night.

"He was often refused permission and could not enter the City to see him.

"This restriction was taken, as it was an occasion for the police, who do not have a permit to move about the country.

While the Kotze family left from the country and left without a passport, the Kotze family did not discuss the situation with the police.

A quote from Thomas More's "Protestantism in Silence" ended the letter to Derek.
Kotze won't 'sink into obscurity'.

By STANLEY SMITH

LONDON. — Mrs Helen Kotze expressed "enormous relief" that her husband, the Rev Theo Kotze, had reached safety after breaking his banning order in Cape Town.

She said Mr Kotze would be joining her in England, and after he had had time to "unwind" they would discuss their future plans.

"Mrs Kotze has been living in England for the past two months," with her daughter, Mrs Jennifer Brown, in Bristol.

Mrs Kotze said yesterday she was not certain what her husband would do when he arrived in England.

"Obviously, he won't sink into obscurity," she said.

She did not know what would happen to their house in Claremont, Cape Town and had "no idea" whether their assets in South Africa would be frozen.

HELEN ZILLE reports

Mr Kotze, who was one of the people banned by the Government on October 19 last year, is believed to be in Botswana.

Members of his family say they received a telephone call from Botswana and were satisfied the voice was Mr Kotze's.

But last night, the Rev Ananias Lokalakala, superintendent of the Methodist Church in Botswana, said he had no knowledge of Mr Kotze's departure from South Africa to Botswana.

"Mr Kotze is an outstanding colleague and friend. I am sure he will be in contact with us if he is here. So far I have heard nothing," Mr Lokalakala said.

Mr Kotze's departure comes a few months after another Methodist minister, Rev Brian Brown, was also banned. In the October clampdown, the South African government issued an exit permit.
The text on the page is largely obscured by the image quality, making it difficult to extract readable content. Some parts of the text are visible, but they are not clearly legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a newspaper or magazine, containing text and possibly illustrations or images.
Messages pour in as the Mandelas fast and pray

By JON QWELANE

THE United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid had constantly emphasised that political prisoners of South Africa were the authentic leaders of the oppressed people in the just struggle against a criminal regime, said a telex message sent to Mrs Winnie Mandela by the organisation yesterday.

It was cause for great concern.

The telex was sent together with messages from other parts of the world to commemorate the 50th birthday of Nelson Mandela, the former leader of the banned African National Congress now serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

The message was signed by Mr Leslie Harriman, president of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid.

In Brandfort yesterday members of the Mandela family and friends observed the occasion with fasting and prayers.

An attorney acting on behalf of the Mandela family, Mrs Priscilla Jana, said that the family had applied to the prison authorities three weeks earlier request

The application was turned down last Friday. The reason given was that no visits were allowed during weekdays, but Mandela's two daughters Zeni and Zinzi visited him once during the week last December, Mrs Jana said.

She said the family spent the day fasting and praying, observing it as Prisoners' Day for all people in the country who have been jailed for political reasons. The family wore black and they and their friends congregated at Mrs Mandela's house in Brandfort to mark the occasion.

"As Mrs Mandela is a banned person," she said, "we were not allowed to attend the service. At our request, the police arranged for us to attend the service at the home of the Mandela family.

"Our intention was to mark the occasion in our own way and show our solidarity with the family."

"We would have liked to attend the service," she said, "but we were not allowed to do so."

Mrs Jana said Mrs Mandela has been inundated with telexes, telegrams, cards and messages from all over the world.

"The Dean of Bloemfontein, the Very Reverend Father Aiden Cross, visited us to give us Holy Communion," said Miss Zinzi Mandela.

Mrs Jana said Mrs Mandela has been receiving love letters and telephonic messages from all over the world.

She said the family wished to thank all the anti-apartheid movements of the world, the "liberation" movements and all friends and well-wishers who remembered them yesterday.

The other countries sending labour to South Africa we do not yet know enough about, particularly about Mozambique and Malawi, to be able to say much about the capacity of those economies to generate employment. Malawi's apparent ability to defy the laws of economic gravity by abruptly cutting off the flow of tens of thousands of workers to the mines and absorb them in the local economy still requires detailed investigation and explanation. Could Mozambique which has been sending men for a longer period of time do the same thing?

C. Conclusion: Reducing the Dependence of Emigration Countries

As we turn now to look at the future let us examine what steps could be taken to reduce the dependence on the South African economy of the surrounding countries. What can be done by those countries which send migrant workers to South Africa to generate jobs for them at home? We would not pretend to attempt a full answer to this question but shall seek in this paper simply to explore one or two of the more immediate possibilities. One relates to industrial decentralisation; the other to correcting the bias in capital accumulation.
Kotze arrives in ‘disguise’

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON.—Wearing a beard and a “disguise” of dark glasses, a woollen cap, sweater and scarf, the Rev Theo Kotze, former Cape director of the banned Christian Institute, arrived at Gatwick Airport yesterday after his escape from South Africa.

Even his wife, Helen, and son, David, failed to recognize him as he walked through the immigration barrier to a new life in Britain.

Forty-eight hours earlier, Dr Kotze had walked across the familiar void of his boyhood to cross the Botswana border near Rustenburg and be granted refuge by the Botswana authorities in Gaborone. The next day he flew to Lusaka and then to London.

Mrs Kotze, who arrived in England in May, gave him an emotional welcome.

All that she had known—conveyed to her in a telephone call—was that her husband had escaped from South Africa and was in a “neighbouring country”.

She and their son, David, who lives in London, waited tensely at Gatwick Airport as passengers from the Lusaka flight filtered through the customs barrier.

They initially stared past Dr Kotze when he appeared in a woollen cap, pulled low over his eyes, and matching blue woollen roll-neck sweater and holding a United Nations travel document.

Later, Mrs Kotze said: “My husband intends to apply for residence in Britain and for a transfer to the Methodist Church here, as he is a fully ordained priest.” Friends have suggested he could become actively involved with the Christian Institute here and in Utrecht. He will probably do this.

Meanwhile, his first priority will be to discover anew what it is like to be free. He is still paranoid about some things.

As to confirm his wife’s words, Dr Kotze, 58, approached his chauffeur to apologize for suspecting he might be a South African security agent.

Also at the airport to meet Dr Kotze was the Rev Paul Oestricher, of Amnesty International.

Mrs Kotze said: “Her husband’s escape began in Cape Town on Sunday. He drove to the Rustenburg area, where he had grown up as a boy, and then, he simply walked across the border, crossing the veld that he knew so-well,” she said.

* A history of intimidation — page b
Callaghan greetings for Mandela

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Prime Minister Mr. James Callaghan yesterday sent 60th-birthday greetings to Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress who has served 14 years of a life sentence on Robben Island.

Mr. Callaghan was replying to Mrs. Joan Lester, MP, national chairman of the Labour Party, who with two other prominent Labour MPs tried unsuccessfully yesterday to deliver a signed Mandela birthday card to the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square.

Speaking at question time, Mr. Callaghan said: "I have long been an admirer of Nelson Mandela, and whether South Africa House sends the greetings or not, I would like to send my formal greetings from this despatch box."
Another South African has been banned from his country by the inhuman system of punishment without trial. Another banishment without anyone even knowing what "crime" had been committed.

A fellow minister described the Rev. Theo Kotze of the Christian Institute as a "stout defender of the Christian faith and a faithful minister of the word." As such he would have obeyed the dictates of his conscience. In the absence of any stated accusation, it must be presumed that his Christian duty as he saw it conflicted with the interpretation of the Minister of Justice. Was this why he was banned?

If there were any evidence that he was working against the interests of the State, Mr. Kotze should surely have been put on trial. Instead he was made a non-person. "Few people could even begin to understand the pain and trauma a banning order caused Mr. Kotze and his family," said the Rev. Abel Hendricks, president of the Methodist Church in South Africa.

Another banned man testified in a Johannesburg court this week that the restrictions of a banning order exerted unbearable emotional and psychological pressures. Mr. Kotze broke under those pressures and fled to a new life in a foreign country. Inevitably many of those who enjoy a special privilege of free speech in this country will say he should have stuck it out. They should be asking themselves instead: what sort of society will put a man and his family on the rack for his beliefs, on the mere suspicion of intent, until he cracks and flees to sanctuary among strangers?
Kotze's past: A history of intimidation

By TED OLSSEN

DEATH threats, petrol bombs attacks, crude practical jokes and arrest attempts dogged the career of the Rev Theo Kotze, who escaped from South Africa to England this week after breaking his banning orders.

Dr. Kotze, who was minister of the Sea Point Methodist Church, was a voluntary chaplain to political prisoners at Robben Island till he was denied access to the island, became regional director of the Christian Institute in May, 1969.

He continued to speak out against apartheid and encouraged a more active role for the Church in the social and political life of the country.

In August, 1971, a communist emblem was daubed in red paint on Christian Institute buildings in Mowbray. During the same week, Dr. Kotze's car tyres were punctured and more red paint emblems painted on CI walls.

On June 6, 1972, Dr. Kotze and three other churchmen were arrested on a protest on the steps of St. George's Cathedral, Wale Street. They were later released on bail.

On June 8, an anonymous caller said he had bought ammunition and had found Dr. Kotze's name on one of the bulletins.

The same week, a door, curtains and ceiling of the CI were set ablaze.

The day after the "bullet" threat, a petrol bomb was thrown on the front step of the Kotze home in Claremont. The next day, a caller said there was "more to come".

A month later, a second petrol bomb was hurled at the front door of the Kotze home.

Days later, a hoarse dispatched taxi, a lorry load of sand and even a hearse to the Kotze home.

On August 24, three shots were fired at the Kotze home.

In October, 1975, security police confiscated Dr. Kotze's passport.

In January, 1976, Dr. Kotze appeared in a Pretoria court for refusing to give evidence before the Schlebusch Commission's inquiry into the CI.

On December 11, CI leaders were visited by security policemen in Johannesburg and Cape Town and their passports removed. Dr. Kotze, who had been granted one subsequent to the seizure of his passport in 1973, was ordered to hand his over again.

On January 13, 1975, arsonists set fire to the rear of the Christian Institute in Mowbray. No serious damage was caused.

In May that year, the CI was declared an affected organization, meaning it could no longer receive funds from abroad and its financial assets from these foreign sources were frozen.

On November 23, Dr. Kotze received a four-month prison sentence for refusing to give evidence before the Schlebusch Commission. The sentence was suspended for three years.

On June 24, 1977, authorities refused to grant Dr. Kotze a passport to travel to West Germany at the invitation of the German Government.

In September, during the removal of squatters and the demolition of squatter camps, Dr. Kotze was warned by police to stay out of the shanty areas.

On October 19, Dr. Kotze and the Rev David Ranft, an Anglican priest, were both banned for five years.

After violating his banning order, police searched the Kotze home and the CI offices, confiscating documents and publications. The next day, Dr. Kotze moved out of the CI offices — the CI had also been banned — watched by a large crowd.

Since his banning Dr. Kotze had continued to preach in churches in the Wynberg magistrate district and engaged a few builders to form a small building concern. He had no other means of income.

On February 14, he appeared in court charged with violating his banning order. The charge concerned the way in which he was selling church goods.

On March 17, the charge was withdrawn in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court.

Yesterday, a security police spokesman in Cape Town said the commission's report in a Johannesburg Afrikaans newspaper which alleged that Dr. Kotze had lied just before police were due to take action against him, was "untrue".

On the contrary, "Dr. Kotze has abided well within the terms of his banning order and we were not about to take action," the police spokesman said.

Police were now investigating a charge against Dr. Kotze of leaving the country without the necessary documents. Yesterday, two security policemen questioned Dr. Kotze's son, Derek, about
How Kotze escaped

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Wearing a beard and a disguise of dark glasses, a woolen cap, sweater and scarf, the Rev. Theo Kotze, former Cape director of the banned Christian Institute, arrived at Gatwick Airport yesterday following his escape from South Africa.

Mr. Kotze, who was banned last October 19 at the same time as the Institute, came here via Botswana and Lusaka.

He travelled from Botswana on a United Nations travel document. He has a three-month entry visa for Britain during which he will decide on his future.

His wife said that as an ordained minister he might apply to the Methodist Church for a transfer to the British section. Alternatively, he might choose to go to the United States where he wanted to be continually involved in working for justice, reconciliation and liberation for both Blacks and Whites in South Africa.

Mrs. Kotze came to England on May 28 for the birth of her grand-daughter in Bristol four weeks ago.

Alone in their Wynberg home, while she was in England, he had had much time to reflect on the “impossible” situation resulting from his banning and restrictions, she said.

On deciding to leave he had packed a briefcase and a suitcase.

"He drove to the Rustenburg-Zeerust area, where he had grown up as a boy, and then he simply walked across the border crossing the voeld that he knew so well as a boy," she said.
WITHOUT TRIAL
BANNED AND JAILED
LONDON — The former Daily Dispatch editor, Mr Donald Woods, now living in exile in Britain, has issued a writ claiming substantial damages from the editor of the London Sunday Express, Mr John Junor, for alleged defamation.

The claim arises from remarks made by Mr Junor about Mr Woods in an article two weeks ago.

When Mr Woods was editor of the Daily Dispatch he instituted and won at least six major libel actions, as well as about a dozen minor ones, some of which were settled out of court.

Mr Woods successfully sued the former Minister of Transport, Mr Ben Schoeman and damages and costs cost Mr Schoeman about R9 000.

Mr Woods also won substantial damages from Die Transvaler. — DDC.
It was during his reign that the Zulu kingdom was really
established. When the white man was potential occupier and ruler of Natal.

The first permanent white settlers in Natal were Englishmen, but more so decades later, the far more numerous Dutch emigrants
arrived in Natal.

Ever since 1834 no settlement of Zulu to a great or less extent
has been carried on in Zululand, with such aid from
them to preserve its independence. In a letter dated 18th February
it has been recommended that civil government be set up at the
trade to protect the

It is understood that the Zulus, now friendly to be learned, and others, carry on the kidnapping of
black people and a modified slave trade. Combined with
this was the problem of dhacism refugees.

Up to 1835 Dingane took pains to count the presence of the whites because he coveted their trade goods and needed
their greater knowledge of the outside world. It was
hoped that the traders would also assist him in his
wars and would incline his warriors in the use of the
musket. But, already in the beginning of the thirteenth century
he had created groups (called perhaps minor) for invitation
between Dingane and the traders, viz: the exchange value of goods.

Dingane realised the fact that Zulu was never satisfied
was always looking for more, Zulu also refused to pay out an
instruction to kill the brother of Majayo who had taken
sanctuary with him because he thought Dingane was attempting
to undermine the British settlement. In the meantime, the
people of South Africa have been informed of Dingane's death for
his help in the African areas.
Clerk is banned from law job

Staff Reporter

SECURITY Police yesterday visited the office of attorney Mr. Shan Chetty to serve an amended two-year banning order on former BPO executive Mr. Christo Mokodida which specifically prevents him from working for Mr. Chetty.

Mr. Mokodida, who has been working as an articled clerk at Mr. Chetty's, was served with a banning order in 1974.

A spokesman for Mr. Chetty's office said two white Security Police officers had served Mr. Mokodida with the new banning order.

A special clause in the new order barred Mr. Mokodida from working for Mr. Chetty, the spokesman said.

Last month, another of Mr. Chetty's articled clerks, Mr. Kenny Matlame, was served with a five-year banning order.

POLITICAL comment in this issue

Even small gains for blacks.

By Brian Paterson, cartoon by Rob Cebula.
Eight banning orders due to expire today

Staff Reporter

BANNING orders on at least eight people are due to expire today.

One of the people however, had a new order served on him last Friday.

A five-year banning order on Mr Chris Mokodiota, a former president of the now banned Black People’s Convention (BPC) was due to expire today. But last Friday, Security policemen visited the offices of the Johannesburg legal firm at which Mr Mokodiota was an articulated clerk, and served him with a new order.

The two-year order not only declared him a restricted person, but also barred him from continuing with his work for Shum Chetty and Co.

The seven are: Mr Dikgang Moseneke, a Pretoria attorney, Mr Herman Buthelezi, a former executive member of BPC, three former members of the now banned South African Students’ Organisation (Saso), Mrs Sambhurani Moodley, Mr Henry Issacs and Mr Mervyn Jobie; Mrs Ela Baumgebith and Mr Mohammed Banga.

Mr Mokodiota is the former secretary-general of the now banned University Christian Movement, and was first banned and house-arrested in 1973. He is now confined to the magisterial district of Johannesburg, and house-arrested at his Mapetla Extension home between 7am and 6am.

Mr Moseneke was sentenced to 10 years’ jail on Robben Island when he was 16. And, in 1973, was served with a five-year banning order.

Mr Buthelezi, a former national organiser and general-secretary of the BPC fled the country to Botswana several years ago.

Mrs Moodley is married to the former publications director of Saso, Runisivasa Rajoo Moodley. Her husband is serving five years on Robben Island.

Six other people — including founding fathers of the Black Consciousness ideology — are known to have had their banning orders lifted, although four of the cases it is not clear whether the orders were renewed.

It is not known whether orders on Mr Holiday Jinta, Mr Indris Elathnator Naidoo, Mr Nihackwa Heteese and Mr Mauyiese Houghton Soci have been renewed. Mr Naidoo’s orders expired on May 31, while orders on the other three expired at the end of last month.

The other co-founder of the movement, Mr Barney Pityana, also had his orders lifted in February. He is currently being detained in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act.
JOHANNESBURG — At least 1,354 people have been banned in terms of the country’s security legislation during the past 18 years, according to figures compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Of those, at least 388 are known to have fled the country during the same period.

The United Nations deputy high commissioner for refugees, according to the institute, stated that by October last year at least 3,000 exiles were living in Southern African states.

At least 388 people were known to be in detention in terms of the various security laws of the country by June 28 this year. This figure, according to the institute, does not include detentions in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, as these have not yet been compiled.

Towards the end of June at least 180 people were known to be held in terms of the Terrorism Act.

At the same time, 111 people were held in terms of Section 12 (b) of the Internal Security Act, meaning that they were being held as potential State witnesses.

The remaining 15 were being held in terms of the General Laws Amendment Act.

According to the institute, there were at least 169 scholars — ranging in age from 13 to 25 years old — in detention in July this year.

In June this year, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, told Parliament there was one 14-year-old and five 15-year-olds serving sentences on Robben Island for sabotage.

The document states that at least 40 students over the age of 18 have also been in detention for nearly two years while 16 have been held for 18 months.

In 1977, 236 males and females under the age of 18 were detained in terms of security legislation, according to figures released in Parliament.

"There has been a spate of trials relating to public violence, arson, malicious damage to property and the incitement of these.

"Altogether, on the basis of our records, there have been 63 trials of this nature this year with 406 people accused," the document said.

Port Elizabeth has had the highest number of cases relating to civil unrest heard since the beginning of the year. There were 36 cases involving 169 people. — DHC.
steam engine—the decisive invention of that revolution, the source of power vastly greater than man, or horses, or waterwheels could provide. What has been called the “invention of invention” multiplied the number of devices used in the production of goods: while in the century between 1660 and 1760, the average number of patents granted in England was sixty, in the years between 1760 and 1790, that number rose to three hundred twenty-five. This was the period in which the factory began to emerge, and the factory—a central building with machinery, on which workers converged for stated periods of time—was an invention like that of the steam engine. The factory demanded something new: the regular employment of labor. It put a premium on what came to be called “industrial discipline”—the workman’s ability and willingness to report for work on schedule, every day, for the machines were voracious and could not stand idle. These moral and psychological requirements went hand in hand with improvements in commercial and banking techniques which eased the transfer of funds, and with the agglomeration of sprawling industrial cities, in which the working population clustered in increasing numbers—and increasing misery.

In some industries, notably in textiles, these spectacular improvements were truly revolutionary. John Kay’s Flying shuttle, patented in 1733, cut the number of weavers needed to work the loom from two to one. In about 1764, James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny, a modern mechanical version of the spinning wheel. His first version permitted the simultaneous working of eight spindles; in 1770, when the jenny was patented, it was capable of handling sixteen. The year before, the gifted Richard Arkwright had patented the water frame, and ten years later, in 1779, Samuel Crompton patented the spinning mule. These two inventions permitted the spinning of fine and coarse yarns in unprecedented, hitherto almost unimaginable quantities. And, significantly enough, in 1785 Watt’s steam engine was harnessed to these devices, and factory mass production of cloth was under way. Yet, despite all this, the Industrial Revolution was a slow and uneven growth. It began in England: Germany saw its first steam engine in 1785, and factories in France long remained small. And even in England, the factory town did not spring up overnight: by 1790 there were still fewer than a thousand spinning jennies in operation. The old commercial mentality, the old handicraft industries, and the old small-scale enterprise were tenacious survivals. Through the eighteenth century, Europe remained a predominantly rural society.

This in itself was not a sign of stagnation. There was no rigid separation between agricultural and industrial occupations; before the age of the factory, employers of labor depended largely on the domestic system. They engaged workers, rural and urban, to do their work at home. This held true for England, the mother of industrial society, as well as all across central Europe. In the rural districts of Bohemia, there were more than two hundred thousand domestic workers spinning flax; in the Swiss canton of Glarus there were more than thirty-four thousand domestic spinners across the countryside. Most of these rural industrial workers were women.29

Moreover, like the industrial sector of Europe, rural life, too, felt the bracing breath of innovation. Viscount Townshend acquired the nickname Turnip Townshend for his experiments with introducing turnips, which served as fodder for livestock, fed nitrogen to the soil, and facilitated crop rotation; his dual career—politics and scientific farming—is in many ways characteristic of the style congenial to the English peerage. But not all experimental, “improving” farmers were noblemen. Jethro Tull, a gentleman farmer, was something of a crank and professional inventor, who published an important book on the use of deep and straight ploughing for the thorough tillage of the soil. And Robert Bakewell, a tenant farmer still lower on the social scale, proved the immense utility of cross-breeding for sheep and cattle alike. Nearly all these improvements of common land, on which the farmer, the cattle and the rural poor, were more efficient. Enclosure protests from reformers were at a vastly increased pace: dislocations and protests, the enclosure movement; progress; procedures that are paid for, and it is voices heard or their

In England, agh the Continent, but e resistance. The once popular term, “agricultural revolution,” the proverbial conservatism of rural life defeated the most impatient projector. Hierarchies of wealth and status remained intact, and in some areas grew more pronounced. In England, the three hundred or so noble families were also the great landlords; their incomes ranged from a comfortable £5000 to a magnificent £50,000. Next in line were the gentry, less than a thousand of them rich enough to approach the peers; three to four thousand solid squires with incomes ranging from £1000 to £3000 a year; and up to twenty thousand ordinary, middling landed gentlemen whose income was anywhere between £300 and £1000 a year. The least affluent of these gentlemen were little more prosperous than that far larger category, the freeholders, whose farms might bring them as little as £30, or as much as £700 a year. This scale, ranging from £30 to £50,000, offers a prospect of vast economic and social distance, from cottage to palace. Yet even this hierarchy, steep as it appears, does not comprehend the whole spectrum of English rural life: below the petty freeholder with his £50 or £75 a year were the mass of tenant farmers, some of

CAPE TOWN — Now, 284 days since the Black People’s Convention was banned, its membership card is to join it.

It is among the publications to be gazetted as undesirable today, according to a statement issued by the Directorate of Publications here yesterday.

Other publications on the banned list are:
- South Africa’s Bantustans: Independence for the Transkei by Alexander Kirby and Migration Today No 19, 1973 by The Secretariat for Migration,
- Unit of Justice, World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Student publications banned are:
  - Dome No 6: by the SRC University of Natal, Durban and Wits Student, June 1978, No 10.
  - A T-shirt, apartheid’s children, author unknown, is also on the list.

— SAPA.
Mr and Mrs Dlulane and their daughter Oko, 3, at home in Mdantsane yesterday.

EAST LONDON — A prison warder, Mr Sigwe Horatius Dlulane, 32, who had been detained under Ciskei emergency regulations and released on Friday, has been banished from the Ciskei. But he is not budging today — his deadline.

Mr Dlulane, a Transkei citizen, had been detained in Mdantsane police station, under Proclamation R252 of 1977, for seven days.

He was arrested in Umtata ten days ago, handed over to the Ciskei police in Queenstown and transferred to Mdantsane. The order banishing Mr Dlulane and handed to him by the Ciskei Commissioner of Police, Col W. Saunders, was signed by the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe.

Mr Dlulane, a warder at Fort Glamorgan, must be out of Mdantsane by today. He said he was released from detention at about 7 am on Friday. He was taken from the police station to Col Saunders's Zwelitsha office. Mr Dlulane said Col Saunders told him that he had been fired by the Prisons Department.

“My wife is in an advanced state of pregnancy and she cannot be transported by any vehicle to Transkei. She is expected to give birth at any time,” Mr Dlulane said.

Mr Dlulane said Mrs Christina Dlulane, 28, is a Ciskei citizen. She was born in Duncan Village, East London. She has a Ciskei citizenship certificate.

Mr Dlulane said when he told Col Saunders about this he said he would give him until today to park and go. He said he was told that if he was found in Mdantsane he would be arrested and charged.

Mr Dlulane said he was in difficulty and he has no money to transport his furniture and other belongings to Transkei.

He said he had become ill since his detention and wanted to consult specialists in East London.

Mr Dlulane said he did not know what to do because he could not leave his wife behind. He did not know what his fate would be today as he intends remaining in his Mdantsane house.

The Dlulanies have a three-year-old child, Oko. — DDR.
Wife tells how family were deported under a blanket
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2B - WELCOME ESTATE

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2C - SURREY ESTATE

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| B. - NIE- BLANKES/NON-WHITES |

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DIE BLOMPLANTE VAN AFRIKA

Hierdie publikasie word uitgegaan as 'n geïllustreerde reeks, hoewel dit deel van die jaar van Curtis se "Botanical Magazine". Die doel van dié werk is om die kennis en verskyn van vorm van die flora van Afrika aan die leser bekend te stel, om belangstelling in die studie en kweek van die inheemse plante op te wek, en om plantkunde in die algemeen te bevorder.

Die meeste van die illustrasies word deur kunstenaars van die Navoringsinstituut vir Plante- en Dieetkunde gemaak, en die redakteur verhelp om gesigte van in wetenskaplike en kunsstandaard algemene van verantwoordings.

Onder luidige omstandighede word twee dele van die werk gelijktijdig gepubliseer, maar met onregelmatige tussentagspeil, elke deel bevat een kleuroplaat. Internepris bedra en R1.50 per deel; vier dele per band. Vanaf band 27 is die priis per band in linge gebied R10; in morsocoolgebied R14.

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbouinligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF AFRICA

This publication is issued as an illustrated serial, much on the same lines as Curtis's Botanical Magazine, and for stimulating which no apology need be tendered.

The desire and object of the promoters of the publication will be achieved if it stimulates further interest in the study and cultivation of our indigenous plants.

The illustrations are prepared mainly by the artists at the Botanical Research Institute, and the Editor is pleased to receive living plants of general interest or of economic value for illustration.

Each part contains 10 plates and costs R1.50 per part. Two, three or four parts may be published annually, depending on the availability of illustrations. A volume consists of four parts. From Volume 27, the price per volume is: Cloth binding, R10; morocco binding, R14.

Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

FLORA VAN SUIDELIKE AFRIKA

"n Takonomiese behandeling van die flora van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Lesotho, Swaziland en Suidwes-Afrika. Sal bestaan uit 33 volumes, nie in numeriese volgorde nie.

Reeds beskikbaar:


Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbouinligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

FLORA OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

A taxonomic treatment of the flora of the Republic of South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and South-West Africa. To be completed in 33 volumes, not in numerical sequence.

Now available:


Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.
## TABLE 6: Papuans

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Jones stays detained

EAST LONDON — Mr Peter Jones, a former top member of the Black People’s Convention who was detained with Mr Steve Biko at a roadblock near Grahamstown, has had his detention order extended.

He was detained without trial in Grahamstown and is being held in terms of a new detention order which will expire on July 31 next year.

One of two Internal Security Act detainees released from The Fort in Johannesburg on Thursday, Miss Joyce Mokhesi, has been re-detained by Vereeniging police.

Miss Mokhesi, an organiser for the Young Christian Students, was first detained in May this year and held at The Fort under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

She was returning to her home in Sharpeville when she was re-detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Meanwhile Security Police headquarters in Pretoria refused last night to disclose the terms of a five-year banning order served on a former Secretary-General of the South African Students’ Organisation, Mr Barney Pityana, on Thursday.

A spokesman for the security police said he could not comment on whether Mr Pityana would be restricted to his home in New Brighton or to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth.

Mr Pityana, who was detained on August 17, 1977, under the Internal Security Act, was released on Wednesday — DDR-DTC.
with Turner murder
could be linked
Shirtless gunman

concection

THE KILLER
Strachan and the

From Page 1
Pityana barred from job

PORT ELIZABETH — The five-year banning order imposed on Mr Barney Pityana of New Brighton prohibits him from doing the work for which he was trained, according to his attorney, Mr C. M. Somyalo.

Mr Pityana has a law degree from Unisa and was originally articled to a New Brighton firm of attorneys. He was first banned in 1973 and then detained a year ago. He was released last week.

In an interview, Mr Somyalo, a legal adviser to Mr Pityana, said in terms of the order Mr Pityana was not allowed to enter the premises of any attorney. That meant he could not work for any attorney. He did not know how Mr Pityana would earn a living.

Mr Somyalo said Mr Pityana could not attend any gathering except the church service at St Stephen's Anglican Church on Sundays from 8 am and 11.30 am.

He is also not allowed to enter any school.

The order confines him to New Brighton and places him under house arrest between 6 pm and 6 am. He must report to the New Brighton police station every Monday between 8 am and 8 pm.

Mr Somyalo said Mr Pityana was not allowed any visitors except his mother, his doctor and his legal adviser, provided they were not banned.

His wife, Mrs Nosidima Pityana, who is also restricted by the banning order, but was recently allowed to visit her sister in Transkei, returned home on Friday with their daughter, Loyise, 7.

— DDC.
Winnie Mandela to appear

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs. Winnie Mandela, banished to Brandfort in the Free State, will make a brief appearance in the Bloemfontein magistrate’s court tomorrow.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela, faces two allegations of contravening her restriction order and one of obstructing police. She was served with summonses at her Brandfort home on Tuesday last week.

Mrs. Mandela was banished from Soweto to the Free State for five years in May last year.

— DDC
Terror attacks

JOHANNESBURG — Shotgun and petrol bomb attacks shook the homes of two prominent banned people here early yesterday morning.

on banned pair
The Commissioner of Police said last night police had assembled a team of detectives to investigate the attacks on the homes of Dr C. F. Beyers Naude and Mrs Helen Joseph.

Shotgun blasts were fired through the sitting room window of the Johannesburg home of Mrs Joseph, the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa, at 1 am yesterday.

Only half an hour earlier, two petrol bombs were flung at Dr Naude's car while it stood in the driveway of his Greenside home.

And while left-wing victims are concerned about their safety, the Commissioner of Police, Gen Mike Geidenhuyse, said in reaction to the latest attacks: 'The police will go all out to put an end to this violence.'

Senior police officers and fingerprint experts converged on Mrs Joseph's Norwood home after it was reported that two shotgun blasts had shattered the sitting room window.

A friend of Mrs Joseph said yesterday a car was heard driving off immediately after the incident.

A hail of shot went through the window, penetrated the front door and lodged in the bathroom walls.

Mrs Joseph has been a target of several previous attacks and death threats.

Dr Naude, director of the now banned Christian Institute, who has also been victimised by threats and acts of intimidation, was hit yesterday by neighbours who saw flames burning behind his car.

His wife said a neighbour, Mr J. Porst, threw building sand on the flames and put the fire out while she and her husband slept through the incident.

The Witwatersrand CID chief, Gen J. Engelsbrecht, said yesterday police found two smashed bottles which had contained petrol, next to the car.

Mrs Naude said the bombs landed too far behind the car to cause much damage.

"If the car had caught alight the whole house might have burnt down," she said.

The two attacks are the latest in a series being conducted against critics of the government — including Dr Rick Turner, who was gunned down at his Durban home last year and Mr Harold Strachan, who was fired at by a mystery gunman in Durban last Thursday night.

At least 600 incidents are alleged to have been reported to have taken place during the past 12 years in a right-wing campaign of psychological warfare and terror.

Methods have varied from anonymous middle of the night death threats on the phone to finding the family cut skinned on the doorstep.

The targets, all outspoken critics of the government, include Dr Alan Paton, various student leaders, Mr Donald Woods, Mr Percy Qoboza and Archbishop Denis Hurley. — DDC-SAPA.
Night attacks on homes of Joseph and Naude

Staff Reporters
A TEAM of detectives will investigate the attacks on the homes of two banned people, Dr. Deryck Naude and Mrs. Helen Joseph, the Commissioner of Police said yesterday.

At 1 am yesterday shotguns were fired through the lounge window of the Johannesburg home of Mrs. Helen Joseph, the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa.

In another attack, half an hour earlier, two petrol bombs were thrown at a car belonging to Mr. Naude in the driveway of his Greenside, Johannesburg, home.

General Mike Goldsbury, the Commissioner of Police, said in reaction to the latest attacks that police would "do all out to put an end to this violence."

Senior police officers and fingerprinting experts converged on Mr. Naude's Norwood home early yesterday.

A friend of Mr. Joseph, who lives nearby, said yesterday a car was heard driving off immediately after the shooting incident. Shotgun pellets went through the window, penetrated the front door and lodged in the bathroom walls.

Mrs. Joseph has been a target of several previous attacks and threats that Dr. Naude, director of the now-banned Christian Institute, has also been the victim of threats and acts of intimidation.

His wife, Mrs. Elize Naude, said yesterday a neighbour, Mr. J. Persson, threw building tiles at the windows and put out the fire while she and her husband slept through the incident.

Other recent victims of what appear to be right-wing terror attacks were Dr. Richard Turner, who was murdered at his home in Durban last year, and Mr. Harold Lasson, who was fired at by a mystery man in Durban last Thursday.

Police had estimated that the bullet missed the twice-banned art lecturer who was the target.

Right-wing terror methods have varied from anonymous middle-of-the-night threats to smashing the family's car.

In the past 12 years, 17 such incidents are known to have occurred, with the victims usually being outspoken critics of the Government.

Among the targets have been Dr. Alan Paton, Mr. Desmond Tutu, Mr. Percy Qoboza, the Most Rev. John Bacchi, and various student leaders.

Tabalaza: youth tells of tears

Own Correspondent
POST ELIZABETH — Tibration at the inspection of Mr. Lwando Tabalaza, 20, went into overdrive yesterday afternoon at the Port Elizabeth regional magistrate's court, where it was found that a 17-year-old witness might have been influenced by his packed public gallery.

Mr. Tabalaza, 30, of New Brighton, fell to his death from the fifth floor office of the Security Police in the Sabinet building on July 10.

The youth told the court he had been tear-gassed by Mr. Tabalaza's eyes after he was questioned at the New Brighton police station.

He said he was arrested for robbing a bakery delivery van, and that he had been beaten and arrested at the Sanlam building.

"I had never seen Mr. Tabalaza being assassinated or being smeared."

He had seen tears in Mr. Tabalaza's eyes after he was questioned at the New Brighton police station, he said.

Captain J.J. Marais of the Security Police, said on July 10 he had walked past the office of a Sergeant Nel on the fifth floor of the Sabinet building and saw a black man sitting on the floor.

Later he identified one of the men at the police station. He also later handed the same man who had been sitting on the floor, to an ambulance driver. The police was beating and he was still living when he was taken away, he said.

On July 13 he identified Mr. Tabalaza's body.

Earlier, Mr. Ernest Kondile said that on July 10, he was robbed of R1494 and his firm's delivery van was set alight by four men armed with knives.

A Mr. Clifford Pilku followed the men and said later the man had run into a house in Old Location. Mr. Kondile, Mr. Pilku and the police went to the house and arrested two men.

Police have estimated that the bullet missed the twice-banned art lecturer's head by centimetres.

Other recent victims of what appear to be right-wing terror attacks were Dr. Richard Turner, who was murdered at his home in Durban last year, and Mr. Harold Lasson, who was fired at by a mystery man in Durban last Thursday.

Right-wing terror methods have varied from anonymous middle-of-the-night threats to smashing the family's car.
Homes of banned attacked

JOHANNESBURG - The home of Dr. Calman Naidoo, Natan and Mrs. Hans Joseph, two of South Africa's most prominent banned people, was attacked on Monday night by a group of 150 armed men who burst through the front door and onto the verandah of the home of Natan Naidoo at Tambo in Johannesburg. 

A neighbour who heard the commotion said that the group, armed with guns, were shouting "Down with the ban" and "Death to the Congress of the People". 

Two petrol bombs which had been thrown found their target.

Attacks: Probe is promised

Our correspondent in JOHANNESBURG says the Commissioner of Police, Mr. E. V. D. Fourie, has described the attack as "a brutal and cowardly attack on the law and order of the country".

He ordered a full-scale investigation and promised a prompt and thorough inquiry into the matter.

The Naidoos and the Josephs are members of the Congress of the People (C.O.P.), the banned "anti-white" group launched by Dr. Robert Sobukwe.

The attack comes at a time when the government is tightening its security measures in an attempt to contain the growing criticism of the banning orders against banned Congress leaders.
BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs Winnie Mandela, restricted wife of the leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, appeared in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court today on charges of contravening the terms of her banning order. No evidence was led and the case was postponed to August 31. — Sapa.
Mandela case postponed

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs Winnie Mandela, restricted wife of the leader of the banned African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, appeared in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of contravening the terms of her restriction order. The accused was led into the court room at 10.30 am. The case was postponed to March 16th.
Nurse who was jailed cautioned

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA.—Mrs Barbara Mary Waite, 42, was today found guilty of improper conduct and cautioned by the disciplinary committee of the South African Nursing Council.

This decision is subject to approval at the council meeting next month.

Mrs Waite, wife of Springbok cricketer, John Waite, appeared before the committee following her conviction of contravening Section 269 of the criminal procedures Act of 1977 in Bloemfontein in October last year.

She had declined to give evidence in the Winnie Mandela case earlier in the year. She was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment which was reduced to two months on appeal.
New Burmeister novel banned

EAST LONDON—Jon Burmeister's new novel, The Hard Men, has been banned.
The directorate of Publications announced yesterday it would be an offence from today to import or distribute the book.
The Hard Men will be listed as an undesirable publication in today's Government Gazette.
The banning did not surprise the East London writer yesterday, despite the fact it is the first of his eight novels to fall foul of the censors.
"I rather suspected this, despite the fact it is a violently anti-communistic book," he said.

There were no particular reasons for believing it would be banned. "It was just a bunch I had."
"I can't understand what there is to ban about it. The goodies come out on top, the baddies go down the drain and hundreds of Cubans get killed. What more could they want," said Mr Burmeister.

Though none of his novels have been banned before, one, Running Scared, was embargoed, though later released for publication.
The Hard Men was embargoed at the time the book fair was in East London less than a month ago, and library staff were ordered to take it off the shelves. At that stage it had been on the market for about a month.

Though the banning will not affect the author much financially — most of his sales are in the UK, America and other countries — he is still angry and upset over the decision.
"I don't even have the right to appeal to the courts anymore," he said. He intends contacting his publishers to see if anything can be done to contest the banning with the directorate's own appeal board.

Among other undesirable publications to be listed today is a pamphlet, Dossier on South African Security Harassment and Detention of Members from May to June 1978, attributed to the Young Christian Workers of South Africa.

—D DB-SAPA.

East London author Jon Burmeister working on his latest project last night — a family drama script for SABC TV.
Caution for Mrs Waite

JOHANNESBURG - Mrs Barbara Waite, the nurse who served a prison sentence for an offence relating to a case involving Winnie Mandela, has been found guilty of improper conduct by the disciplinary committee of the South African Nursing Council.

Mrs Waite, 42, the wife of Springbok cricketer John Waite, appeared before the committee on Thursday and was cautioned. The committee's decision is subject to approval by the full council.

In October last year, Mrs Waite was convicted of interfering with the administration of justice by refusing to give evidence. A 12-month jail sentence was reduced to two months on appeal.

At yesterday's hearing, Mr Willem J. van der Merwe, appearing pro forma for the SA Nursing Council, said this offence was regarded as a threat to the safety of the state, and the committee should therefore find her guilty of disgraceful or improper conduct.

Mr Raymond Tucker, appearing for Mrs Waite, said his client did not refuse to give evidence because she wanted to be arrogant or defiant, but because her conscience and moral beliefs would not allow her to.

In a statement read to the committee, Mrs Waite said she had visited Mr Mandela in May last year out of a sense of Christian duty.
Body arrives from Island

Staff Reporters

THE BODY of Mpetle Johannes Matsobane, 21, the Robben Island prisoner who died 13 days ago, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday afternoon.

The funeral was to have taken place on Saturday at the Zone 13 Methodist Church in Sehokeng, but the body did not arrive.

It was originally supposed to have arrived on Tuesday last week, but was held back at the last minute by Matsobane’s brother, Mr Moses Matsobane, who had gone to Cape Town to collect the body.

Mr Matsobane tried to arrange a private autopsy after seeing his brother’s death certificate which said he had died unnaturally.

The pathologist commissioned to do the autopsy, however, said a second autopsy could not be performed because the body had been embalmed and because of the original autopsy.

He said he would complete a report on the body based on his own observations and on the State pathologist’s report and slides which had been released to him.

He refused to comment on the cause of death and said his report would be given to the Matsobane family’s lawyers today.

Friends and relatives of the Matsobane family gathered at their home in Sehokeng yesterday. Family members said they had not yet been told what the cause of death might have been.

The body was taken from the airport to a funeral parlour in Resi-
dence. A member of the family, Mr Samuel Matsoba-

cane, said, yesterday that funeral arrangements still had to be finalised.
Pityana may have fled SA

PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Barney Nyameko Pityana, banned former secretary general of the outlawed South African Student's Organisation and a leading black consciousness figure, is missing from his New Brighton home and may have fled the country.

It is believed his banned wife, Nomaisi, and daughter, Loyiso, are with him.

Mr Pityana's younger brother, Mr Lizo Pityana, said yesterday he had last seen his brother last Wednesday when he called for his paper.

"He left my place at 5.45pm to get home by six (to comply with his banning order)," said his brother.

Mr Pityana said his brother did not collect his paper on Thursday and on Friday he had sent a young girl to deliver them.

The boy returned, saying the house was empty.

Then a neighbour phoned Mr Pityana to say his brother's house had been closed all day and the family had not been seen. Using duplicate keys, Mr Pityana then checked the abandoned home.

"Everything was in order and the wireless was still on," he said.

"There was no sign of clothes being taken. The daughter's room was also in order.

"This has really shocked me. He never indicated he was leaving soon. I am worried about his safety. I will never relax until I establish his whereabouts," said Mr Pityana.

A young house cleaner, to the Pityana family, Miss Nonce Teyise said yesterday Mrs Pityana had told her not to come to work last Wednesday as she would be at a doctor's but asked her to be at the home on Thursday.

Miss Teyise said the house was closed on Thursday and when she tried again on Friday. She had been visited by the security police yesterday. They wanted to know where the Pityana's were and who had taken their car. They then left.

Mr Lizo Pityana said he did not know what would happen to his brother's belongings. His mother, Sister Ruth Pityana, of the Cecilia Makiwane hospital in Mdantsane, presently studying in Pretoria, would decide.

Mr Barney Pityana was released from almost a year in detention on August 10. A banning order served on him on his release prevented him among other things, from continuing his legal articles.

He may have crossed into Botswana since Thursday but last night. Botswana's Commissioner of Police, Mr Simon Hirschfield, said he knew nothing of Mr Pityana's whereabouts. — DDC.
Mandela's sticker
conviction

Staff Reporter

A STICKER the size of a postage stamp, showing a picture of Nelson Mandela led to a 18-month suspended sentence for 19-year-old Trudie Mahlooa in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mahlooa pleaded guilty before Mr. J. D. van der Westhuizen to a charge of having taken part in activities of the banned African National Congress.

She was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, suspended for five years.

The charge sheet alleged the ANC was a banned organisation of which Nelson Mandela was a leader or former leader.

The activities of the ANC were concerned with freeing the leaders of the organisation, who were detained or serving prison sentences. Mahlooa took part in the activities by carrying a pamphlet saying she was an active supporter of the ANC. It was said Mahlooa told the court she did not know it was wrong to wear the sticker.
Varsity publications deemed undesirable

CAPE TOWN — Two issues of Varsity published by the Students Representative Council of the University of Cape Town have been found undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced here yesterday.

Possessing the issue of May 10, 1978 will be prohibited in terms of a notice in today's Government Gazette.

Two other student publications, Kolbe Student, July 1978, Vol 11, No 3, by the Catholic Students' Society of UCT, and Dome, No 6, June 27, 1978, by the SRC of the University of Natal, were also found undesirable.

Possession of Dome will be prohibited in terms of a notice in today's Government Gazette.

The directorate also announced the Publications Appeal Board had set aside a committee decision that the book, A Child is Born, by Lennart Nilsson, was undesirable.

Among other books banned yesterday were: The Second Coming, Twelve Inches Plus, Carnal Knowledge, Nymphs, Horses and Athletes, and Confessions of a Sex Kitten. — SAPA.
UMTATA—The weekly Transkei newspaper, Isizulu, has been banned.

The banning order was signed by the State President, Chief Buta Sigau. No reasons were given.

The proclamation was published in a special issue of the Government Gazette. A copy of the gazette was delivered to the Isizulu offices.

The ban came eight days after the proprietor and editor, Mr Vuyani Mrwetyana, was detained under Transkei’s security laws.

The deputy editor, Mr Zola Dywa, said they would comply with the ban but called on the Government to charge or release Mr Mrwetyana.

Mrs Mrwetyana, who is responsible for the administration of the paper’s offices, said: “I got the second shock of my life in eight days so please give me a chance to have a good rest and recover. Then I will be in a position to comment.”

The Transkei has also banned five books: Hardcore by O. Phillip Masinga, More Rugby Songs by Sphere Books; The other side of Midnight by Sidney Sheldon, Confessions of a Hiker by Adrian Reid and Hoot by Douglas Fairbairn.

DDR-SAPA.
A BANNED Anglican minister, the Rev David Russell, appeared briefly before a Wynberg Regional Court Magistrate today.

Mr Russell, 36, appeared with a charge of contravening Section 8 (1) (a) of Act 92 of 1974 by publishing an undesirable publication entitled The Riot Police and The Suppression of Truth on April 18 last year.

Mr Russell was not asked to plead; no evidence was led; and the trial was postponed to October 26.

He was warned to appear in the Cape Town Regional Court on that date.
Russell in court

CAPE TOWN — The Rev. David Russell appeared before a Wynberg Regional Court magistrate yesterday.

Mr Russell, 39, a Minister of the Anglican Church, appeared on a charge of contravening Section 8 (1) (A) of Act 42 of 1974 by publishing an undesirable publication entitled "The riot police and the suppression of truth" on April 18 last year.

He was not asked to plead. No evidence was led, and the hearing was postponed to October 26.

He was warned to appear in the Cape Town regional court on that date. — SAPA.
Banned
man's
family
gets rent
threat

By DIAGO SEGOLA

The family of Mr Madibeng Chris Mokoditoa, a banned former vice-president of the now banned Black People's Convention has received a notice from the West Rand Administrative Board threatening them with court action if they did not pay R1870 they are said to owe for rent.

The notice, written on official Wrah paper and signed by a superintendent was found in the family's letter box.

But a spokesman for Wrah said yesterday that the board had not reached a decision on the matter relating to a letter written to it by Mr Mokoditoa.

Mr Mokoditoa, whose five-year banning order expired last month, was served with another order restricting him for two years.

He has written letters to the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, and to Wrah.

Mr Mokoditoa has received a reply from Mr Kruger's office in Pretoria acknowledging receipt of his letter.

Last week Mrs Mapiko-Mokoditoa said she would not pay rent for their house in Mapella, Soweto because Mr Kruger was responsible for her husband losing his job as legal clerk.

A special clause in the new order specifically bans Mr Mokoditoa from working for Shun Chetty and Company, the attorneys for whom he worked, or entering their premises or working for their partners.

Mrs Mokoditoa said due to the actions of the Minister over her husband's duty to support the family she now rested with the Department of Justice.

The Minister should be responsible for his maintenance because he has taken his employment away from him, she said.

The head of ministerial services in the Ministry of Justice yesterday would not comment on the matter and said it was a personal matter between Mr Mokoditoa and the department.
GENERAL STUDIES T2B

STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

(a) (i) Using a typical large scale organisation as an example of basic financial, technical and communication framework.

(ii) Indicate the processes handled or produced in the organisation activities of government and public institutions.

(iii) Functions and development of control and inspection, maintenance and control and inspection of departments, etc.

(iv) Brief on administration and control of offices and departments.

(v) Office and clerical work, particularly secretarial work, etc.

OFFICE SYSTEMS

(a) (i) Broad outline of the materials and stores organisation, including materials, stores organisation, filing and general storekeeping, invoicing, and general control of stores and equipment.

(ii) Filing and reference of available equipment, etc.

(b) Office machinery, modern typewriters, dictating and recording machines, calculating aids, copying and reproduction equipment, microfiling etc.

FINANCE

(a) A typical balance sheet and stock control system examined and discussed.

(b) Company amalgamations, "take-over" and other re-organisation methods discussed from the point of view of their impact upon finance, consumer interests, employee changes and redundancy, etc.
Mandela judgment reserved

BLOEMFONTEIN—Judgment was reserved in the Supreme Court here in the appeal by Mrs. Winnie Mandela against her conviction of receiving visitors and attending social meetings while restricted.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of the former leader of the ANC, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment by a regional court magistrate here in February.

Mr. G. Bizos, appearing for Mrs. Mandela, argued that the magistrate was wrong in rejecting Mrs. Mandela's evidence that the state could not prove she attended a meeting and that the sentence was excessive. —SAPA.
BLOEMFONTEIN—Judgment was reserved in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court on Monday in the appeal by Winnie Mandela against her conviction of receiving visitors and attending social meetings while restricted.

Mandela, wife of a former leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, was sentenced to 12 months jail by Mr C.R. Snyman in the Bloemfontein Regional Court in February.

Mr C.R. Snyman, appearing for Mandela, argued that the magistrate was wrong in rejecting her evidence that the State could not prove she attended a meeting and that the sentence was excessive.

Mr F. Mzimela, appearing for the State, said the reason Mandela was restricted was to prevent her from promoting communism. The restriction was therefore of a serious nature and it should not be easy to sidestep, he said.—SAPS.
Sick man 'banished, refused treatment'

A BANNEED Rustenburg man who was acquited in the Pretoria Supreme Court of charges under the Terrorism Act five months ago, was taken from his home in Thabane at 3.50 am yesterday by members of the Security Police.

They informed his mother-law that he was being taken to Upington in the North-Western Cape where there was "a house and a job".

He is Mr Michael Ngubene, 43. His wife, who lives in Johannesburg at the time, was informed of his disappearance by her mother yesterday morning.

She has been left with no documents to explain the police action and no address at which she may contact her husband.

Mr Ngubene's removal from Rustenburg comes after two attempts on the part of his attorney and a Johannesburg psychiatrist to have him examined neurologically. Both attempts were prevented by Security Police.

Mr Ngubene, who has served 12 years on Robben Island for sabotage, was the subject of an application at the start of the lengthy African Nationalist Congress trial which began in Pretoria in June last year and ended in April.

Defence counsel applied for him to be sent for observation because of his behaviour since his release from the island had suggested he might be mentally disturbed.

His attorney said yesterday that on two occasions psychiatrists had made appointments to examine Mr Ngubene.

On the first occasion, his wife applied to the magistrate in Rustenburg for permission for him to come into Johannesburg.

"Instead of permission being granted, he was taken into the Security Police, offices and interrogated," his attorney said.

"Mrs Ngubene was informed that her husband would be brought to Johannesburg by the Security Police, but they did not do so.

On the second occasion, he was given permission to come to Johannesburg on Wednesday on condition he did not stay overnight.

Earlier this week, he was again interrogated by Security Police who apparently informed Mrs Ngubene that there was nothing wrong with him and he needed no examination.

As he and his wife were about to board a bus for Johannesburg on Wednesday morning, to keep the appointments, he was intercepted and told he would be arrested if he tried to leave Rustenburg.

In an angry statement yesterday, Mr Ngubene's attorney said: "If the Security Police doubted that Michael, was coming to Johannesburg for medical examination, they could, with no difficulty, have brought him directly to the doctors themselves.

"I believe their actions in past weeks have been a deliberate attempt to prevent him from receiving the medical examination he requires prior to his banishment, for banishment it appears to be."
JOHANNESBURG. Dr Ntitho Mottana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 90, was served with a banning order yesterday, prohibiting him from attending gatherings in the town from the end of the month.

The order was served on him in Soweto, hours before he was scheduled to address a meeting last night at the University of the Witwatersrand.

FIRST BANK

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<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
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<td>R100</td>
<td>Cash</td>
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STAGE ONE

The bank extends credit of R100 against this liability because the client does not pay for all transactions (accounts, day-to-day purchases). In cash, but not cheques. If a payment is made by cheque to another client at the bank, no cash is shifted in the system — it is bookkeeping entry as simply made. The client's interests are saved if the bank is protected, because he cares about his bank statement and not.

STAGE TWO

If the legal scene is such that the bank can loan out R100 (assumptions of 4% and 5%), note: Well, it cannot lend out R900 with R100 cash. An excess becomes the borrower. Then the bank can start with this loan to his own bank. If the client made was R400, it would simply be repaid by just bank on cash. The liability is: the bank interest at R100 because the bank more do more than it did before. The supply increase by R75. The bank has increased the form of it, assets from cash to a loan. Note that this bank has only been able to increase the
Motlana banned for one month

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

Dr NATHAN MOTLANA, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, was served with a banning order yesterday prohibiting him from attending gatherings until the end of the month.

The banning order was served on him in Soweto hours before he was scheduled to address a meeting last night at the University of the Witwatersrand on politics and education.

Issued under Section 9 of the Internal Security Act, the order forbids him from addressing any meeting of students or pupils and any meeting held at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The order was delivered to him by security policemen from John Vorster Square and went into operation from the moment it was handed to him.

It was issued on the authority of the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, who stated he was satisfied Dr Motlana was engaged in activities which endangered or were calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order.

The order prohibited Dr Motlana from attending “any gathering” specifically those where the principles of government of a state were propagated, criticised or discussed.

The order came less than three months after Mr Kruger had warned Dr Motlana to desist from making “inflammatory” speeches. The verbal warning came in the wake of Dr Motlana’s address on the June 16 anniversary of the 1976 unrest at Regina Mundi Church in Soweto.

Professor John Dugard, director of legal studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, who was billed as a co-speaker at the education meeting, last night condemned the ban as an “insane” action.

“Dr Motlana is clearly accepted as a leader of blacks — and moreover, unlike more radical blacks, he is prepared to speak to whites, including Nationalists such as Professor Gerrit Viljoen and Dr Willem de Klerk,” Professor Dugard said.

The banning order further prevents him from attending regular meetings of the Committee of 10, the Mental Health Society — he is chairman of a black committee on mental health — and the Soweto Council for Marriage and Family Life.
Ban on posters produced by Kempton Park shop

CAPE TOWN — Thomas Kierman's book "Yasir Arafat" has been banned again, the Directorate of Publications announced in Cape Town yesterday.

The Publications Appeal Board decided that the book is undesirable under section 14 of the Publications Act of 1974 and set aside a committee decision that it is not undesirable.

In addition, four posters and a price list produced by The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park, as well as a poster "Royal Swazi Hotel presents fever at Lesters" by Holiday Inn, were found undesirable.

Notice to this effect will be published in the Government Gazette today. From tomorrow it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications or objects:

- Society and the Healthy Homosexual (Dr George Weinberg)
- Savage in Silk (Donna Conneraux Zide)
- Chicago Deadline (Ed Mazurzo)
- Forced March (Leo Kester)

The Eye of Love, in the Temple Sculpture of India (Richard Lane)
- Fingers (Larry Price)
- Telekiller (John Warwick)

Unadorned — No CS5 poster (R. Gonzalez)
- Reflects — No PO 939 poster (Vinidata)
- Nude Study — No PO 2530 poster (Vincent)

Royal Swazi Hotel presents fever at Lesters pamphlet (Holiday Inn) The Medicine Shop, June 1978 price list and order form pamphlets (The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park).

Proact pamphlet (The Medicine Shop, Kempton Park)
- New Minispray pamphlet (unknown)
- For Harbour and Pleasure pamphlet (unknown)
- Exciting Stimulation with the Vibe Cordless Massager pamphlet (unknown)
- Yasir Arafat (unknown)

The reasons for this were that the book of Arafat was no longer considered desirable.

Although the data should be treated with some caution, since they may not reflect the supply of food has been adequate and the population has been considered here.

Since 1960, only a small proportion of the world's population has been imported (see Table 5). The relative prices of food and meat products have been in the majority (86%)

In Table 5, food production had not kept up with demand and retail food prices rose. In the 1980s, food production was below the 1980 level in the UK, while food production was above the 1990 level in the UK.

The overall consumption of agricultural products is insufficient for the population. Currently, although meat products are one of the more

The figures presented above are based on the assumption that they are in the second world war.
Motlana banning attacked

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday attacked the banning order imposed on Dr Nthato Motlana, Chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, this week, prohibiting him from attending gatherings until the end of the month.

Dr Motlana was served with the order in Soweto on Wednesday, only hours before he was scheduled to address a meeting this night at the University of the Witwatersrand on politics and education.

"Many South Africans view with real hope the recent consultations between Dr Motlana, Prof Gerrit Viljoen and others. It seemed that an important bridge for understanding and future negotiations had been created," the institute said.

"We urgently request that the Prime Minister intervene to lift the restrictions imposed on Dr Motlana by the Minister of Justice. We also recommend that Mr Kruger acquaint himself with a basic scientific principle that a boiler explodes when all the safety valves are turned off," it said.

The South African Council of Churches said the international community would protest strongly at the banning of Dr Motlana.

The Council appealed to the authorities to reconsider the action taken against Dr Motlana.
Despair over Motlana

The headline, "Motlana banned for one month" (RDM, September 7), filled me with utterable despair. Will nothing ever open the eyes of the South African Government to the incredible folly of its actions?

Dr Motlana is a remarkable man of sincerity and courage. He is charming, articulate, reasonable, understanding and humane.

By any standards he is an outstanding human being and is one of the few remaining and recognised black leaders who is still prepared to work for peaceful change through consultation and discussion.

He should be listened to with the utmost attention, not muzzled.

This Government should realise that it does not have a monopoly on wisdom, that there are people in this country who view its future with different eyes, and that Government policy is not necessarily either the only or the best one.

Repressive legislation and restrictive actions are a sure indication that there is desiccation and dissent in our country. The silencing of the expression of grievances or of points of view in opposition to the Government's do not make them disappear.

They cannot simply be swept under the carpet, as the Government is attempting to do in a different context by destroying Crossroads in order to make the people it is housing disappear. People and grievances swept under the rug do not cease to exist; they are merely forced underground.

The Government must face the facts. It must recognise the resentments its policies and actions are breeding. It must treat causes of dissatisfaction.

It must listen to Dr Motlana and others like him. It must redress grievances.

I must try to hold the lid down on the seething cauldron, or it will surely lead our country into disaster.

JOYCE HARRIS, national president, Black Sash.

Strangers in the sky

HAVING READ with tremendous interest the article "Close Encounter of the Bluff" (RDM, September 4), I decided to write to you.

You see, I too saw this very strange blue phenomenon on Saturday evening as reported by Mr Vic Sour. It must have been about 8.35 pm as I watched the weather report on SABC TV and then left to go out.

The blue image, as described by Mr Sour, strangely suspended before being ing its vertical descent. At first I thought it was a Guy Fawkes-type firework rocket, but then changed mind as there was no evidence of its ascent and it took far too long to descend.

The unusual thing is that I was not in his vicinity — I saw this event on Louis Botha Avenue, at the Dunnottar Oberholzer Highway/Harrow Road turnoff.

I wonder if anyone else saw it?

ROD, Levin, Sydenham East, Johannesburg.
Nats over Motlana

Motlana says PFP man "hits out at" him in the columns of Today. But, says he, there is another side to the story. He has served in the Cabinet and knows that the position was not as easy as it was made out to be. He has been accused of incompetence and neglect of duty, but he has always stood up for what he believed in. He is not afraid to speak his mind and will continue to do so. His record speaks for itself and he is proud of what he has achieved. He has never shied away from making difficult decisions and has always been willing to take responsibility for his actions. He remains committed to serving the people of South Africa and will continue to work hard to achieve their needs and aspirations.
Top academic faces charge over speech

JOHANNESBURG — Police are investigating a possible contravention of the Internal Security Act by Prof John Dugard, one of the country's most eminent academic lawyers.

The investigation started after Prof Dugard, director of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies at Witwatersrand University, was reported to have quoted extracts from a speech by Dr Nthato Motlana, the banned chairman of Soweto’s Committee 10.

Section 11 of the Internal Security Act prohibits publication or quotation of the words of a banned person.

Prof Dugard was reported to have read out to a meeting at the university last week extracts from a speech Dr Motlana was scheduled to make on politics and education.

Hours before the meeting on Wednesday, Dr Motlana was served with an order banning him for one month.

The Afrikaans newspaper, Beeld, published parts of Prof Dugard's alleged quotation from Dr Motlana's speech in its Thursday morning edition.

The newspaper claimed Prof Dugard had said the banning order did not prevent him from quoting Dr Motlana's speech.

Prof Dugard was reported to have said he would leave his audience to decide whether or not the speech was that of a person against whom such action as a banning order could be justified.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, was asked whether or not he had given permission for any newspaper to quote Dr Motlana, but declined to comment.

Prof Dugard also had no comment last night.

Thank you very much for providing union membership for our book. We greatly appreciate your help.

Yours sincerely,

DELIA HENDRIE
Research Assistants

ALIDE KOY
on Biko behind the Iron Curtain

Woods won’t allow his book

The Presscress are preparied to publish some unauthorised books of Mr. Woods, who disclaims any responsibility for the contents in press. The Presscress are not in any way connected with the London Evening Standard, with which Mr. Woods is in dispute.
Son of Man, Ntwasa, released

KIMBERLEY — The young Kimberley priest, popularly known in black consciousness circles as "the Son of Man", Fr. Stanley Sabelo Ntwasa, has been released from detention after 19 months.

Fr. Ntwasa was detained in February last year and held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. Having been arrested at his Kimberley home, he was transferred to Pietermaritzburg where he had remained until his release.

A former travelling secretary and director of "black theology" of the now banned University Christian Movement, Mr. Ntwasa was transferred later during his detention to Section 12 of the Internal Security Act which allows the Attorney-General to jail a person until he has testified in court.

Early last month, Col. J. G. Dreyer, head of the security police in Pietermaritzburg, said Fr. Ntwasa was being held in terms of Section 12 in what he had referred to as the "Motheseng case".

He had clearly been referring to the current PAC terror trial in Bethal in which 18 accused have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Act.

On March 17, 1972 he was banned and placed under house arrest during certain hours. The order was for a duration of five years and expired last year within a month of his detention.

He had been fetched by security policemen from the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice and driven to Kimberley to his parents to commence his banning. — DDC.
EAST LONDON — A Transkei citizen and former prison warder here, Mr Siwele Horatius Difulane, 32, has been banished from the Ciskei for the second time.

Mr Difulane, of Mabo, near Umtata, was serving with the banishment order when he left the Mdantsane magistrate’s court yesterday.

The banishment order was signed by the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief Zoile H. Njokweni.

The order instructs Mr Difulane to be out of the Ciskei within 24 hours.

Mr Difulane had appeared in court charged with contravening a banishment order served on him during August. The charge was withdrawn.

He was served with the order after he was released from the Mdantsane police station where he had been held for seven weeks.

Lucky for some

PRETORIA — Today, September 13, marks the start of the Prime Minister’s 13th year in office. Born on the 13th, a 13th child, Mr Vorster became Prime Minister after 13 years in Parliament. He was ranked 13th in the Cabinet when he took office on September 13, 1966.

In Helmontius, between 77% and 94% of the nutritive

In Helmontius, between 77% and 94% of the nutritive

In the xytem sap (smale 1967, 256) nutritive

In the xytem sap (smale 1967, 256) nutritive

In the xytem sap (smale 1967, 256) nutritive

Ciskei banishes warder again

The first order was signed by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe.

Mr Difulane was arrested in Umtata and handed over to the Ciskei police in Queenstown. He was then transferred to Mdantsane where he was detained.

Soon after his release, Mr Difulane defied the banishment order and remained at his Zone Nine house in Mdantsane.

Last week Mr Difulane was convicted of common assault involving the death of a prisoner, Mr Henry Bezuidenhout. He was fined R100 (or 50 days).

— DDR

Lucky for some
Mrs Woods explains

LONDON — Mrs Wendy Woods, wife of the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Ronald Woods, said last night that her statement in reports in the paper this week that the Government had "taken everything" she and her husband ever owned was not meant to give the impression that their assets had been confiscated.

She said: "I want to correct this impression immediately. Our South African assets and cash are frozen under South African exchange control regulations pending a decision by the authorities as to whether or not they can be exported to Britain. We are awaiting the outcome. The matter is in legal hands."

DDC

In performing this limitation collectively staying very conscious of its because it does shed
things prevail. While an event like

event

Eighty-seven per cent of the sample of African workers indicated that there were 'Coloured' workers at work with them, but their replies to the question, "do you discuss things with them?", indicated that the level of contact and communication between African and 'Coloured' workers varied considerably.

It is useful to isolate three levels as described below:

LEVEL 1: 44% of the workers said that they did not discuss anything with 'Coloured' workers, for such reasons as:

"we work in separate areas", and "we do not speak their language"

LEVEL 2: 35% said that they did communicate with 'Coloured' workers, but their conversations were not work-oriented,

LEVEL 3: 21% said that they "discussed their work problems, including their wage grievances, with 'Coloured' workers.

It was found that there was a very definite association between the level of communication and the attitudes that the workers express towards:

(a) helping 'Coloured' workers to improve their work situation,

(b) thinking that 'Coloured' workers would help them improve their work situation.

Tables 12 and 13 below indicate that 75% of the workers at LEVEL 3 said that they would help 'Coloured' workers, and 63% say that they think 'Coloured' workers would help them. However these percentages drop considerably as the level of communication decreases. Thus the potential level of mutual cooperation appears to be reflected in the actual level of communication. This finding does not necessarily imply a causality between communication and cooperation nor, if it does exist, can a direction be assigned by us to the
Remarkably different results were obtained, the number of workers with homeland ties were considered, the number of workers with higher and employment at the worker's home man was 10.7% of the variation of wages was taken with the assumption. It is likely that more sheep as an economic variable SLEEP when deciding that workers with a higher investment. It is to be seen in the length of employment at a higher level of wages. It can be seen the explanation factors influencing the two connections differed according to their legal status. The contract labourers' only, and to a very limit extent (R² = 13%). The surprising that the tenure of earnings were explained by the social security policy board because it was felt that there was a positive lesson to be learned from the film, Terrorist. Mr. H. Krause, who appeared for the State attorney, told the Appeal Board that the security policy board had not taken the law into their own hands where terrorism was concerned. He left it to the police to handle. Mr. Bill Sharp, who appeared for the appellants, said that the terrorists were portrayed as irrational and unbalanced people. The board passed the film and ordered it not to be inserted into the end of the film saying that the terrorists, who get away, are arrested shortly afterwards. The migrant workers with homeland ties had a contract or not. By their length of employment while illegal workers' wages were such that it is not to influence on these workers' earnings. The subsistence income of all families had no bearing on their total income. The subsistence income have any significant influence on the wage levels of borners with homeland ties. Even when all the borners were considered (52 workers) none of the variables listed in the summary above could explain the wage levels at a 10% significance level. This demonstrates the existence of institutional and political factors that disturb the labour market and override the influence of the usual forces, such as education and length of service, that determine wages.

The 10(1)b workers provided a complete contrast. Although they are also permanent residents of Cape Town the number of goats owned by their families and the normal number of bags of maize harvested together explained 28.9% of the variation in their wages. It is not clear why goats rather than sheep or cattle should be a significant variable. What is more, they
Molana restricted
Soweto leader Nitho Molana was banned from attending gatherings for one month by Justice Minister James Kruger.
remittances in order to estimate the size of remittances sent to homeland.

We enquired from workers with clear responses which indicated that the average money they sent home was R15,27 (+R14,18). Table 31 provides a cumulative distribution of remittances. However, 34% sent no more than R10,67 per month.

### TABLE 31 Distribution of Money Sent Home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Remittance</th>
<th>R 2,67</th>
<th>R 5,33</th>
<th>R 8,00</th>
<th>R10,67</th>
<th>R16,00</th>
<th>R24,00</th>
<th>R32,00</th>
<th>R48,00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The accuracy of this table is home regular monthly sums. The workers did not send money in case of emergencies or special occasions. In spite of the lack of accurate estimates of monthly remittances, workers did not send accurate figures. The results are summarised below:

The figures are not accurate, as regression analysis is involved. The following are the conclusions:

- The UN's radio planners estimate that each month 11% remitted more than R8,00 per month.
- The UN's radio planners estimate that each month 11% remitted less than R8,00 per month.
- The UN's radio planners estimate that each month 11% remitted between R8,00 and R16,00 per month.

By Richard Walker
NEW YORK
BANNED editor Donald Woods is to broadcast weekly commentaries to South Africa. He will speak in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa over the United Nations special South African service, for which he will also act as a consultant on scripts and approach. Expansion of the R30,000-a-year operation is expected to be authorised by the UN General Assembly next month.

An extra language - Zulu - may be added to the English, Afrikaans, Sotho and Xhosa schedule. Mr. Woods has offered his services free. UN officials say, but some payment is being considered.

They said it would be made clear in the broadcasts that Mr. Woods was expressing his own views. The UN's radio planners estimate they have no way of accurately judging the impact of their South African service, which is limited by the use of shortwave facilities, and lack of transmitters in neighbouring states. But they point to mail from the Republic, including sharply critical letters, which they say they welcome as warm mail.

On the desk of a radio technician Eric Walters' was a letter from Harrismith protesting that racial discrimination was removed long ago and concluding "Thank God for Mr Vorster".
Mother of seven is given 90 days to quit the Ciskei

Althou gh regard betw een the or the co nventional relationship whereas the workers without contracts prevent us from drawing a very clear picture, the case of residents, hunters, and their landholdings shows a slightly higher percentage of homeland ties owned no cattle. This is considerably smaller proportion that had no cattle: 29% of the workers were available for cultivation with a slightly higher percentage of migrants, on the other hand, 43% and 44% respectively.

No statistically significant relationships existed between the distribution of cattle ownership and the size of land actually cultivated. This was the case regardless of the legal status of the workers. Similarly no relationship existed between the distribution of sheep ownership and either the size of land available for cultivation or the size of land actually cultivated.
settlement schemes has varied from £1 553 to £2 290". Quoted from J.S. McI. Daniel op. cit. p.645.


47. Michael Lipton op. cit. pg.301.

48. Max Klayman ("The moshav in Israel" pg.52 & 59) describes the success of the "Zionist, socialist, European pioneers" who set up the first moshav (Kibbutz) and the failure of the unmotivated immigrants who were settled in moshav OLIM by the government. I. Haisman writing of the "Village Corporation" a new tenure system in Mexico, says the main problem is overcoming the peasants' initial lack of confidence and making them believe the project is theirs. p.18.

49. Edmund Wilson "To the Finland Station" Fontana 1974 p.121.

50. People writing on Chinese success with their medical programmes or agricultural development have said that these achievements have been dependent on the motivation and involvement inspired by the new social system and that one cannot regard them as programmes to be emulated in another context. For medicine: "Health Care in China: An Introduction" China Health Care Study Group, E.M. Peterson & Susan S. Rifkin; Geneva Christian Medical Commission 1974 p.123-127.

51. This often happens with communal gardens: people from other areas see the benefits of the gardens and then request the same facilities for their area. Often these new gardens function better than the externally initiated ones. In Diebe pilot project area of Kwa-Kulu, people in the adjacent area of Ndebelu are more keen on sewing and clinic projects than those at Diebe. (Discussion with Community Development Officers Wed. 15 March 1978).

52. My study is of course very cursory and detailed study may show other associations. I had originally aimed to assess the success of projects in terms of the "Nature of the Community" in the area. That is Geographical - isolated or village near town? etc. Size of area project aims to cover? Internal communication? Strong traditional authority structure? Existence of other organisations with particularly strong membership?

53. Comp was "at the" exc. the

54. Owayne

55. This is i see

56. There is to h
Mother of 7 detained

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane mother of seven, who was convicted recently of contravening her banishment order from the Ciskei, has been detained in terms of Proclamation R232.

Mrs Beauty Loiwane, 41, of Zone Three, was arrested by Ciskei security police 18 days after her conviction for defying the order.

On September 12, Mrs Loiwane was convicted in the Mdantsane magistrate's court for contravening an order which prohibited her from entering Mdantsane district or any part of the Ciskei.

She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but the sentence was suspended on condition that she left the Ciskei within 90 days.

Mrs Loiwane told the court she had defied the order because she had nowhere else to go. She had been living in Mdantsane for eight years.

Mrs Loiwane's daughter, Nompumelelo, 20, said she did not know where her mother was being held. She had tried in vain to find out at the Mdantsane police station.

The Ciskei Minister of Justice, Chief Zolile Njokweni, could not be reached for comment yesterday. — DDB
Banning renewed

PRETORIA — The banning of all public gatherings throughout the country for another six months from October 1 by the Minister of Justice Mr Kruger, was published in yesterday’s Government Gazette.

Exempted from the banning are gatherings of a “bona fide sporting nature” or gatherings which take place inside the walls of a building.

DDC.
The Zimbabwe Times has reported that the leadership was in question and made a request in the matter. The leadership has been raising questions about the absence of any newspapers under the Interim government.
**Pityana flies in**

GABORONE, Aug 1 ------- A member of the banned Black Peoples' Convention, Mr. Barney Pityana, who fled South Africa, has passed through here on his way to London.

Mr. Pityana, who arrived from Lesotho in a hired plane, was accompanied by his wife, Nosipho, and daughter.

A BPC spokesman here said Mr. Pityana was granted a scholarship at King's College, London. He fled South Africa and went to Lesotho earlier.

**US bans trade with Uganda**

No. 2039 13 October 1978

**PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 107ER OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)**

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 107er of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication in the Gazette of the following particulars of a notice issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the person mentioned below was prohibited from attending gatherings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Date on which notice was delivered</th>
<th>Date on which notice expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pityana, Nyameko Barncy</td>
<td>44 Sandla Street-strut, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth</td>
<td>9/8/78</td>
<td>31/8/83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0.1 Introduction

What do African workers do they try to resolve their grievances at work and how do class solidarity exists between them and ties do African workers have? How much labor? How much do their families own? How do these

These are some of the questions the last conducted dealing with employment conditions on industrial relations in urban areas of South Africa. Their answers are from a recent study, but places greater emphasis on the rural situation of urban workers.

Two hundred and eleven interviews were completed during the period from November 1975 to February 1976. Some interviewees were employed in the townships of Langa and elements of Crossroads and KTC. A disappointed Mrs. Ilse Naude said the Department of the Interior gave no reasons for turning down her husband's passport application. "I am not surprised but was hopeful that it would be granted under the circumstances," said Mrs. Naude, who had intended accompanying her husband to Sweden. — DDC.

An interview schedule earlier, was prepared and the sample was chosen. The stratification was based on each type of living quarters, and within each type a certain number of houses, rooms or beds, whichever applicable, was systematically selected. Most interviews were conducted in Xhosa and lasted about two hours. There were few refusals and a wide variety of reasons was given for refusing. A systematic method of replacing refusals was also

1. Sheila T. Van der Horst (1964); the field work was carried out over the years 1955 to 1957.

2. The living quarters were divided into the following types:

- Guguletu: Residential area (permanent residents only); Barracks (BAD); Employers' Barracks; Section 3 near Klipfontein Road (residential area for migrant labourers only); KTC ("Dutch Location", squatters).
- Langa: Residential area (permanent residents only); Old Flats; New Flats; Main Barracks; North Barracks; Zones; Special Bachelor Quarters.

3. Even though systematic sampling was employed this did not introduce a bias into the sampling because the population was not systematically distributed. See C.A. Moser and G. Kalton, Survey Methods in Social Investigation (Heinemann, 1971), p.83.
Young Catholic
worker jailed

A ROMAN Catholic Church
Young Christian Workers
organiser was jailed for 12
months yesterday for pos-
sessing banned literature.
Joyce Mokhele, 37, of
Sharpeville, had pleaded not
guilty in the Vereeniging
Magistrate's Court to pos-
sessing banned literature
published by the South
African National Congress
and the Christian
Institute. — Sapa
Liquidation of banned 18 nearly over

Staff Reporter

MORE than R250 000 has been paid out in claims on the assets of the 18 organisations banned on October 18 last year, the liquidator of the organisations' assets, Mr Willem Krugel said yesterday.

The claims were from local and overseas people and organisations and more claims may still have to be paid out, Mr Krugel said. He also revealed that after all claims have been paid out, the remaining assets of the organisations will amount to more than R50 000.

"I am in the process of winding up the liquidation and I will be ready to make a report to the Minister of Justice soon," he said.

Mr Krugel, a Pretoria regional magistrate, was appointed liquidator on the same day the organisations were banned.

He is not contemplating civil action against any individuals. "There were people who had money or property of some of the organisations, but all that has been sorted out now. Civil action is unlikely," he said.

Mr Krugel said he had not been able to locate some people who had put in claims, and had sought the assistance of the Security Police to trace them.

"However, there are still some people we have not been able to reach. Their money will eventually be paid into the Guardian Fund, from where they will be able to claim it," he said.

"I have already started working as a magistrate again and I will be doing liquidation work on a part-time basis only.

"I am preparing a report for the Minister of Justice, but I cannot say how soon I will be able to present it to him."

Mr Krugel would not give the exact figures involved in the liquidation of the organisations. "Only Mr Krugel will be able to do that," he said.

Mr Krugel will disclose which charitable organisation will benefit from the assets of the banned organisations.

The 18 organisations banned were: South African Students' Organisation (Saso), Black Peoples' Convention (BPC), Black Community Programmes (BCP), Transvaal Youth Organisation (TRYO), Christian Institute, Swaziland Students' Representative Council (SSRC), Black Women's Federation (BWF), Eastern Province Youth Organisation (EPYO), Border Youth Organisation (BYO), Western Cape Youth Organisation (WCGY), Natal Youth Organisation (NVO), National Youth Organisation (NAYO), Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of Black People (ASSECA), Union of Black Journalists (UBJ), South African Students' Movement (SASM), Black Parents' Association (BPA), Zimela Trust Fund, and Medupe, a writers' association.
Johannesburg — More than R250 000 has been paid out in claims on the assets of the 18 organisations banned on October 19 last year, the liquidator of the organisations, Mr Willem Krugel, said yesterday.

The claims were from local and overseas people and organisations. More claims may still have to be paid out.

Mr Krugel also revealed that after the claims had been paid out, the remaining assets of the 18 organisations will amount to more than R500 000.

"I am winding up the liquidation and will be ready to report to the Minister of Justice soon," he said.

Mr Krugel will decide which charitable organisation will benefit from the assets of the banned organisations. — DDC.
### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**Publication of Particulars in Terms of Section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950)**

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9(1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Date on which notice was delivered</th>
<th>Date on which notice expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngubeni, Michael</td>
<td>752, Brown Street, Bhelelo Township, Uplington</td>
<td>28/9/78</td>
<td>30/9/83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### DEPARTMENT VAN JUSTISIE

**afkondiging van Besonderheede ingevolg Artikul 10ter van die Wet op Binne-landse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950)**

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 10ter van die Wet op Binne-landse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), sy goedkeuring gegee aan die afkondiging van onderstaande besonderheede van kennisgewings wat ingevolge artikel 9(1) van genoemde Wet uitgereik is en waarby ondergenoemde persoon verbied is om byeenkomste by te woon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Date on which notice was delivered</th>
<th>Date on which notice expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mungena, Moslubi Aaron</td>
<td>House/Huis 2134, Mahwele township, District of distrik Molweni</td>
<td>2/10/78</td>
<td>31/10/83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pretoria - The general security situation in South Africa was "quite good" and only 41 people - the smallest number in years - were being detained under the Terrorism Act, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

Mr. Kruger said most of the people detained on October 10 had been released. He had also asked the reviewing committee to examine the cases of those who were still in detention.

Mr. Kruger said there were now signs that troubles were improving, but that difficulties would persist and there would be setbacks before the state SEC would succeed.

"People believe they would succeed," he said.

Mr. Kruger said there were now signs that troubles were improving, but that difficulties would persist and there would be setbacks before the state SEC would succeed.
New restriction on Dr Ramphele

JOHANNESBURG — A new clause has been added onto the banning order of Dr. Mamphela Ramphele. It prohibits her from leaving the northern Transvaal township of Lenyenye to which she was banished in May last year.

The new variation to her banning order was delivered to her by Tzaneeen Security Police this week.

Dr Ramphele was the superintendent of Zanempilo Clinic in King William's Town before her banishment.

The clinic was run by the Black Community Programmes, one of the 18 organisations banned on October 19 last year.

She was restricted to Naphumo district and has always had to apply for permission to go to Tzaneeen, the nearest town for medical supplies.

The additional clause to her banning means she cannot leave Lenyenye township without permission and cannot serve the two outstations which are outside Lenyenye. Although she runs a medical practice in Lenyenye she has spent a lot of time in her outstations which are out of her area of restriction.

— DDC.
Tutu attacks banning of freed detainees

JOHANNESBURG — The general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday questioned the five-year banning orders served on six leaders of the black consciousness movement after their release from detention on Friday.

Mr Aubrey Mokoena, Mr Sedupe Ramsey Ramokgopa, the Rev Drako Tshenkpe, Mr Rhandisizwe Mazibuko, Mr Sadie Varlava and Mr Vuyisile Mdluli were detained under the Internal Security Act during the security/police clampdown on October 19 last year.

Bishop Tutu welcomed their release, but said:

"The police have had enough time — 364 days — to build cases against these people.

"In God's name, why should they be banned for five years without the opportunity of stating their side of the case — the same opportunity the Prime Minister asked for in the case of the Mostert Commission?"

He appealed to the authorities to "move our society away from the brink of disaster".

"Our deepest distress is that so very few white South Africans seem to care about this abrogation of the rule of law."

On their release from Modderbee prison, the six leaders were handed the banning orders restricting them for five years.

In addition to their restrictions, they are required to report to their local police stations between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. every Monday.

In terms of the orders, they are barred from attending political gatherings. The orders also prohibit them from leaving the magisterial district of Johannesburg.

— DDB-SAPA.
Ban on sports chief lifted

DURBAN — The five-year banning order on sports administrator Mr Morgan Naidoo, which expired this week, has been lifted.

Mr Naidoo, 43, president of the South African Amateur Swimming Federation, was banned in November 1973 for five years under Section 9 (1) of the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950.

Mr Dharma Nair, president of the Amateur Swimming Union of Natal, said his union welcomed the decision of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, not to renew the banning order on Mr Naidoo.

Recently the world body, FINA, announced it would only entertain an application for South Africa's re-admittance if Mr Naidoo's banning was lifted.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg a second five-year banning order was imposed yesterday on Mr. Don Mattera, a sub-editor on The Star newspaper.

A previous banning order expired this week and Mr Mattera was yesterday handed a new order which expires on October 31, 1983.

It prohibits him from attending any political or social gatherings or any gathering of students for the purpose of being addressed by him.

Mr. Mattera may, however, continue to work as a sub-editor on The Star.

Dear Forest Glade,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know that has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. EXPOSURE OF THE YEAR

We have had to accept the resignations of Mr. Provan, Mrs. Rumbelow and Mr. Tapp from the Board.

Mrs. E.K. Monk was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. E.K. Monk co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

Mrs. E.K. Monk (Chairman) - Hse No. 51 (Hamlet 4) Tel: 727379
J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 23 (Hamlet 3) Tel: 727455
A. Poole - Hse No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel: 727318
D.B. Roberts - Hse No. 1 (non resident) Tel: (Office) 433036
O.L. Newcombe - Hse No. 55 (Hamlet 4) Tel: 727336

They will be glad to help you if you are in need of assistance, or to discuss any matters you would like to discuss at a Board Meeting.

2. FINANCES

Since the increase in the monthly levy, we have managed to meet our commitments and to use the funds coming from the levy by spending up to £25 per month per house for that purpose, for the gradual painting of the exterior walls of the houses. This is set to last for the remainder of the year, and the Directors are satisfied with the work done so far.

3. PROBLEMS WITH ENCLOSURES

The Directors have had their attention drawn to the fact that some members have been enclosing their own property and in a few cases, enclosing parts of the common area with private erts, which has upset the peace and tranquility of the place. The Board have co-opted to continue this enclosure, and have decided to allow it to continue as a temporary measure to prevent any further additions to it. Anyone wishing to have further details about this, the books, budgets etc., are available at the Secretary's house - No. 44.

4. PLANTING AND GARDENING OF COMMON AREA

We are all very grateful to members who have helped with the planting of the common area, and we would like to thank them for their hard work. The Directors have decided that no further planting will be allowed, and that all existing plants will remain in place.

5. NOTES

People are constantly complaining about animals making their way onto the common area. It is important to keep the area clean and tidy, and to ensure that the common area is free of litter. We would like to thank all members for their cooperation.

The Directors have received complaints that a few people have been washing their clothes on the common area, and we would like to remind everyone that this is not allowed. The common area is not a washing area, and we would like to thank everyone for their cooperation.

6. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repairs work on the lights had been completed, put on the common area and interferring with the enjoyment and use of the common area, will be removed.

We have received complaints that some people have been标识:...
PORT ELIZABETH — A former BPC and Saso official, Mr Tembani Pantsi, was sentenced in the Graaff-Reinet Regional Court to four months' imprisonment for contravening his banning order.

The sentence was suspended for 9½ years.

Evidence was that Mr Pantsi was arrested at Goedraai Plein along the Graaff-Reinet-Middelburg road on July 27.

In his evidence, Mr Pantsi said he had applied to the magistrate to relax his banning order to allow him to attend to his initiation and circumcision. This was granted, and he was allowed to absent himself from the area from July 29 to August 26.

In view of the fact that he had personally to attend to certain prescribed formalities, he was under the impression that he could enter the location prior to the dates of exemption.

The court rejected his evidence.

Mr Pantsi was detained under Section 8 of the Terrorism Act in May 1977, and was placed under house arrest and confined to Grahamstown on his release. — DDR.
‘Pointed a finger at officer’

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs. Winnie Mandela (43) of Brandfort took up a threatening attitude while he was sitting behind his desk and pointed a finger at him, a Brandfort police officer said in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Lieut. H. Basson, police station commander of Brandfort, was giving evidence at the trial before Mr. A. J. Swart of Mrs. Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort area.

She pleaded not guilty to two charges.

According to the first charge, under the Internal Security Act, she allegedly contravened a restriction order by unauthorisedly receiving a visitor, Mrs. Priscilla Jana of Johannes burg at her home on June 21.

Interfered

On the second charge, she allegedly interfered with Lieut. Basson in the course of his duties on May 33 while he was interrogating a certain Mr. "Oupa" Sekemela in his office.

A third charge of communicating with Mrs. Helen Joseph was withdrawn.

The basis of Mrs. Mandela’s defence on the first count was that Mrs. Jana was an articled clerk in the attorney’s firm of Ayob, Ismail and Associates of Johannesburg and that she had seen Mrs. Mandela before, without the Magistrate’s permission, in the course of her legal duties.

Mrs. Jana believed she was entitled to visit Mrs. Mandela.

On the second count, her counsel contended, Mrs. Mandela was concerned with the fact that Mr. Sekemela was being interrogated, "because he is a person who has a special relationship with Mrs. Mandela’s minor daughter and that the police represented her intervention on behalf of the young man."

Lieut. Basson gave evidence that Mrs. Mandela "half burst" into his office while he was interrogating Mr. Sekemela in connection with an assault charge.

Mr. L. M. Botha, a public prosecutor at Brandfort, said he was present in Lieut. Basson’s office when Mrs. Mandela came in.

Mr. Sekemela twice tried to push her to the doorway but she stood her ground.

The hearing continues today.

1/ See Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), Department of Statistics, Pretoria 1974, for breakdown of economy into Major Divisions etc.
BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs. Winnie Mandela (43), who is restricted to the Brandfort area, pleaded not guilty to two charges before Mr. A. J. Swart in Bloemfontein Regional Court today.

According to the first charge, under the Internal Security Act, she allegedly contravened a restriction order by receiving a visit from Mrs. Priscilla Jaba of Johannesburg at her home on June 24.

On the second charge, she allegedly interfered with a police officer, Lieutenant J. H. Basson, station commander at Brakfontein, in the course of his duties on May 28, while she was interrogating a certain Mr. “Oupa” Sekenge.

WITHDRAWN.

The third charge of communicating with Mrs. Helen Joseph, a listed person, on September 27, was withdrawn.

The basis of Mrs. Mandela’s defence on the first charge was that Mrs. Jaba was an articled clerk in the attorney’s firm of Ayob, Simelane and Associates of Johannesburg, and she had seen Mrs. Mandela before without the magistrate’s permission in the course of her legal duties.
Evidence of conflict between Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mrs Mantoja, who is the new police officer assigned to the Brandfort police station, was given by a senior constable during the case of the late Mrs Mantoja, who was killed during a road accident in 1990.

Mr Mantoja, who was injured in the accident, went on trial at the Brandfort Local Court on Tuesday.

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Mandela acquitted of hindering police officer

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs Winnie Mandela, 43, of Brandfort, was acquitted by Mr A. J. Swart in the regional Court here yesterday of interfering with or hindering a Brandfort police officer in the course of his duties.

Judgement on another count, that Mrs Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort area, contravened her restriction order under the Internal Security Act by unauthorisedly receiving a Johannesburg attorney's articled clerk, Mrs Priscilla Jana, at her home on June 24, will be given today.

After the State had closed its case, counsel for the defence applied for the discharge of Mrs Mandela on both counts.

Mrs Mandela went into the witness box after the magistrate had refused the application for her discharge on the count relating to Mrs Jana.

She said she knew Mrs Jana was an articled clerk in the offices of Ayob, Ismail and Associates, attorneys of Johannesburg, and had known her for years.

Mrs Jana came to see her on June 24 in connection with a defamation case in which she was a co-plaintiff, Mrs Mandela said. It was also the intention to discuss her teenage daughter's education in Johannesburg.

"Mrs Jana had been to see me on various occasions in the past, and I had no reason to think she had no right to visit me.

"My house is under 24-hour surveillance, and no objection had been made before to Mrs Jana's presence.

"I was not aware of Brandfort attorney, Mr De Waal, had applied to the Brandfort magistrate for permission for Mrs Jana to visit me.

"I heard such an application had been made and refused. It did not shake my belief that I was entitled to receive Mrs Jana.

"I discussed the matter with her, and she said there had been a mistake. Application had to be made to enter the township, not my premises.

"We held a consultation at my home.

"I have been under a restriction order since 1982. Mrs Jana has also visited me in prison," Mrs Mandela said.

Earlier, Sgt C. J. Prinsloo, of the security police, gave evidence of contact between Mrs Mandela and Mrs Jana on four different occasions at Brandfort between July 15 last year, and August 30 this year. — SAPA.
Mandela is cleared on one count

BLOEMFONTEIN — Mrs. Winnie Mandela (42), of Brandfort, was acquitted by Mr. A. J. Swart in the Regional Court here yesterday of interfering with or hindering a Brandfort police officer in the course of his duties.

Judgment on another count, that Mrs. Mandela, who is restricted to the Brandfort area, contravened her restriction order under the Internal Security Act by unauthorisedly receiving a Johannesburg attorney's articled clerk, Mrs. Priscilla Jana, at her home on June 24, will be given today.

After the State had closed its case, counsel for the defence applied for the discharge of Mrs. Mandela on both counts.

She went into the witness box after the magistrate had refused the application for her discharge on the count relating to Mrs. Jana.

Mrs. Jana came to see her on June 24 in connection with a defamation case in which she was a co-plaintiff, Mrs. Mandela said.

"Mrs. Jana had been to see me on various occasions in the past, and I had no reason to think she had no right to visit me." — (Sapa.)
16% by private industry. However, employment of technicians may be distasteful to presumably more conscientious than occupationalists. To some extent it is an employment problem, such as inspectors of weights.

In conclusion, how do we determine the size and composition of a workforce that is unwilling to trust the statistical evidence of a survey and reliable cross-section of time-study projects? One can conclude that by receiving ad hoc information. On the other hand, the Mail discusses the shortage of Post One could forecast a possible shortage of projects such as SASOL 1, the ethylene cracking plant. In short, to the South African and world economy's future shortages of technicians.

E. The supply of technicians

If it were possible to determine the number of specified categories of technicians available than the Manpower Survey, the present supply of technicians in the economy needs for the future. However, in mining shortages accurately, an estimate of the supply of technicians has already been compiled ourselves with a few further facts about the number of technicians.

The influence of the polity on the economy must be taken into account. In a speech in the Assembly on 7 September 1970, the then Minister of Bantu Education and Development said that 'Bantu must be employed in the White areas in a controlled and systematic manner and must not be allowed to enter the top strata of labour in order to meet shortages, for this would lead to labour equality and to integration in residential areas, social matters, and political authority in Parliament'.
Miles' novel banned

CAPE TOWN — A novel, 'Donderdag of Woensdag' by Afrikaans writer, John Miles, was found to be undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced here yesterday.

Other undesirable publications or objects include the October issue of The South African Observer (Vol. XXXIII, No 2) produced by Mr. S. E. D. Brown, of Pretoria, and a calendar 'Thomson's Give You Complete Exposure,' by Thomson Publications SA (Pty), Johannesburg.

And from today it will also be an offence, carrying heavy penalties, to import or distribute women's panties decorated with a screw. — SAPA.
'Donderdag of Woensdag' banned

CAPE TOWN:— A novel "Donderdag of Woensdag" by the well-known Afrikaans writer John Miles has been banned.

Other publications or objects announced by the Publications Directorate yesterday to be undesirable include the October issue of the South African Observer (Vol. 43 No. 2) produced by Mr E D Brown of Pretoria, and a calendar, "Thomson's Give You Complete Exposure", by Thomson Publications SA of Johannesburg.

From today it will be an offence to import or distribute the following publications or objects (name of author or producer in brackets):

Perversion: The Erotic Form of Hatred (Robert J Stoller)
Golden Voyager (Simon Finch)
Games (Bill Pronzini)
Compromising Positions (Sumaiya Iaashe)
Culture and Socialism and Manifesto—Towards a Free Revolutionary Art (Leon Trotsky)
Partij Kiesen voor Zuidelijk Afrika—Deel 1: 1846-1873 (Leon Trotsky)
Deel 2—De Regering—Dem Uy), Deel 3—De Politieke Partijen (Kommitee Zuidelijk Afrika)
In Defence of the October Revolution (Leon Trotsky)
Class Nature of the Soviet State—The Workers' State and the Question of Thermidor and Bonapartism (Leon Trotsky)
Verhof der Rolle (Zbigniew Momaranyczak and Tadeusz Wojtel)
Sudafrika: Schwarzer, Widerstand—Welke Herrschaft (Barbel and Wolfgang von Wartenberg)
Ens. Le Ge die Afrikansche Revolution Verlag Arbeitei-kampf (Rutshclohn)
The Entrepreneur (I G Broth)
The Abandoned Woman—1979 edition (Richard Con- don)
The Informant—September and November 1977 (The Informants, Pasadena, California)
Tail Newsletter—November and December 1977, Vol 3 No 6 (Personal Touch Corporation, San Francisco)
The South African Observer—Vol 43 No 2 October 1978 (E D Brown, Pretoria)
Azania: 1 Temba Letu—Vol 2 No 3 (1 Temba Group, Mainz, West Germany)
Revealed, a colour catalogue of nude and semi-nude female figures—object (made in Britain)
October 19: An Anniversary of Repression—(Student's African Movement and Wits Student, Johannesburg)
Thomson's Give You Complete Exposure, September 1978—February 1979, Calendar (Thomson Publications SA)
Woman's Panty with a Screw—Object (Female Lingerie Ltd, Plumstead)
Donderdag of Woensdag (John Miles)

From today it will be an offence to import or distribute editions including all future editions of these publications:

Tail Newsletter: October—December 1977, Vol 3 No 6 (Personal Touch Corporation, San Francisco)
Azania: 1 Temba Letu—Vol 2 No 3 (1 Temba Group, Mainz, West Germany)

From today it will be an offence to possess the following publications—It is in the interest of people who possess copies of these to destroy them immediately:

Education in a Socialist Country—1977 edition (Panorama DDR, Berlin)
Imperialism and World Economy (Nikolai Bukharin)—Sapa
5 now banned in crackdown on trade unions

The Cape Times, Thursday, November 18, 1976

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — In a new Government crackdown on the Black trade unions, five people have been banned in the past 48 hours, and seven trade unionists are being held under security legislation.

Banning orders of five years have been served on Mr Sipho Kubekha, 23, and Mr Gavin Anderson, 24, the secretary and organizer of the Johannesburg-based branch of the Metal and Allied Workers Union.

On Tuesday three White officials of the Urban Training Project (UTP), a service organization to eight African unions on the Reef, were banned.

Yesterday two international trade union federations and local Black trade unions voiced their protests at the latest spate of banning by the State.

The 13-million member International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) warned that if the bans were not lifted immediately, it would within the next week launch a world-wide campaign of support and solidarity for the victims of this latest infringement of human rights by the South African Government.

In a telegram to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, the International Food and Allied Workers' Associations based in Geneva called the banning of the UTP officials "a brutal attack on an organization which had given entirely non-political service to unregistered trade unions".

The eight Johannesburg-based African unions served by the Urban Training Project, who represent 19,300 workers, described the banned UTP officials, Mr Loet Douws Dekker, Mr Eric Tyaace and his wife Mrs Jean Tyaace, as the driving force behind emerging Black trade unions.

In a joint statement the unions said if individuals who operate within the South African system of law continue to be banned then surely the authorities must realize they are instrumental in bringing about economic and political chaos.

The seven trade unionists who have been detained by the security police for periods of up to six months are:

Mr Pendiile Mphete, secretary of the Industrial Aid Society, detained May 10; Miss June Rose Nala, a secretary for the National Union of Textile Workers, May 18; Mr Samuel Ndlou, a trade unionist from Johannesburg, August 13; Miss Zora Nggoda, secretary of the Western Province Advice Bureau, September 2; Mr Hafford Ndlovu, September 2; and Mr Alpheas Mhude, two bureau members, September 2; and Mr Sidney Zothwane, an official of the Black Workers' Union, Rhodes University.

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<th>1929</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1971</th>
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Table 2. Enrollment at the Peninsular College for 1969-1972.


collected from the following table.

The information on the following table shows the percentage of full-time students of the Peninsular College for the first time in 1977, is as.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Enrollment</th>
<th>Apprentices</th>
<th>Enrollment excluding Apprentices</th>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
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There are the technical colleges (Athlone in Cape Town, L.C. Johnson in Durban,higher in Johannesburg, R.C. Elliot in Kimberley and Pretoria) in the Peninsular South, in Port Elizabeth, and the Peninsular College for Advanced Technical Education.

There are the technical colleges (Athlone in Cape Town, L.C. Johnson in Durban, higher in Johannesburg, R.C. Elliot in Kimberley and Pretoria) in the Peninsular South.

The important point to note in the previous table is that while the number...
The way it once was in SA...

Mrs Sally Motlana was arrested on October 25 and detained under the General Laws Amendment Act so that no bail or court appearance were required for 14 days. The 14 days have ended, but Mrs Motlana has remained in detention. Under the Terrorism Act allowing indefinite, incommunicado detention?

As is depressingly usual in these matters, no explanation has been given. Yet here is someone who is a community leader, a person widely known and respected and who happens, too, to run a business in Soweto.

If it was believed that she had transgressed any law — even one of the Nationalist-made “security” laws — why couldn’t normal police investigations have been undertaken, and whatever evidence was available placed before a State prosecutor for decision? And if the prosecutor thought the case was well-founded, why couldn’t charges then have been brought?

That is the way it should be done and the way it was once done in South Africa.

Instead, Mrs Motlana’s detention illustrates what is now a frightening common practice: detain on some suspicion, fish around for evidence that could stand the light of day, and then at a later stage, whether weeks or many months later, bring charges or release the victim without so much as an apology.

It is in fact a total negation of what used to be a hallowed concept of the rule of law.

The same lack of judicial principle applies to the six men released on Friday after 394 days of detention-without-trial. As arbitrarily as their original arrest and imprisonment, banning orders were promptly served on them.

The Nationalists have destroyed the idea, basic to a civilised society, of public proof and public trial.
Ex-Saso pair freed — then banned

DURBAN — Two former officials of the banned South African Students Organisation, who were in detention for six days, were banned for five years after being released on Monday.

Mr. Diilza Mji, a former Saso president, and Mr. Terence Tryon, former secretary-general, were taken to the Durban Security Police headquarters from Modder Bee Prison under police escort and served with banning orders under Section 10 (1) of the Internal Security Act.

They were detained on October 19 last year, when the Government banned 18 black organisations and the newspapers The World and Weekend World.

Mr. Mji, a fifth-year medical student at the University of Natal at the time of his detention, has been restricted to the Pinetown magisterial district. He has to report to the Pinetown police station every Monday.

He is banned from entering any university, college, school, black compound, factory, newspaper office and African, Coloured or Indian areas.

He may not attend any social or political gathering.

Mr. Tryon has been confined to the magisterial district of Timbuctu and his banning order contains identical restrictions. Sapa.
Alumni honour Woods

BEVERLEY HILLS. Mr. Donald Woods, former South African newspaper editor, was honored by the University of California Journalism Alumni Association this week.

Mr. Woods, who is now studying at Harvard University under a Nieman Fellowship, received the award for excellence in newspaper journalism at the group's annual dinner on Tuesday night.

He was banned in October last year while he was editor of the Daily Dispatch in East London and later fled South Africa with his family.

Mr. Woods recently published a book on Mr. Steve Biko, the father of black consciousness in South Africa who died in Security Police detention in September last year.

Alastair Cooke, host of the "Masterpiece Theatre" and the "Alastair Cooke America" television series, received the 1978 special award for distinguished achievement in journalism.

David Wolper, who produced the "Roots" television series last year, received the award for excellence in broadcast journalism.

Sports Illustrated magazine received the award for excellence in periodical journalism. —UPI
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
24 November 1978
No. 2325
ESTABLISHMENT OF A COURT AT RETREAT,
DISTRICT OF WYNBERG

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by
to me by section 2 (1) (h) of the Magistrates’ Courts Act, 1944
(Act 32 of 1944), 1, James Thomas Kruger, appoint
Retreat as a place for the holding of a court in addition
to Wynberg, the Seat of Magistracy.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

No. 2328
24 November 1978
PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF
SECTION 107 FR OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 107Fr
of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950),
approved the publication of the following particulars:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Date on which notice was delivered</th>
<th>Date on which notice expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lizo Gladwell Sithole</td>
<td>15 Sedlisko Street/Straat 16, Kwa-Nobuhle, Uitenhage...</td>
<td>4/10/78</td>
<td>31/10/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Francisco Mattera</td>
<td>48 Sneeberg Street East/Sneebergstraat Oos 48, Eldorado- park, Johannesburg</td>
<td>1/11/78</td>
<td>31/10/83</td>
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AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 107 FR VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Die Minister van Justisie het ingevolge artikel 107Fr
van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44
van 1950), gevolglik geheg aan die afkondiging
van onderstaande besonderhede van kennisgewings wat
in beplan.
a refusal to re-employ. However, where the Af
UNIONS
More action
Five more banned people who were
associated with the African trade union
movement have instituted defamation
actions against Tucsa and its general
secretary, Arthur Grobbelaar.

The five, who are represented by three
attorneys (two based in Durban and one
on the Reef) allege that they were
defamed by a statement made by Grobbelaar
after he and a Tucsa delegation met Justice
Minister James Kruger in December 1976.

The Tucsa delegation met Kruger to
discuss the banning, the previous month,
of 27 people connected with the black
labour movement.

An earlier defamation action arising
out of the same statement was settled out
of court earlier this year, banned unionists
Loet Douwes-Dekker, Eric Tyacke
and Jean Tyacke each receiving an
apology and R1 000 in damages.

The action by the five has not yet been
concluded.

3 846 African workers. These were usually settled by Bantu Labour Officers.
A further 115 disputes, where work stopped, but which could not be regarded as
strikes occurred and these involved 22 744 Africans. There were also 246
strikes in which 67 338 Africans took part. 23

It would not be unfair to infer that the alternative system of labour relations
imposed upon Africans by the State was inadequate and that when it was subjected
to stress it cracked. African workers eschewed it, employers showed a
marked reluctance to use it in a meaningful way, and even the State implemented
it without vitality.

THE BANTU LABOUR RELATIONS REGULATION ACT (NO. 70 OF 1973)
During the 1973 labour unrest the Government moved quickly to overhaul the
system and published a draft Bill embodying its aims in this regard. Its
proposals, in the words of the Minister of Labour "... evoked wide interest,
and comment as well as proposals for its improvement were received from most
of the major employers' organisations, from trade unions, individual employers
and other bodies". 24 As a result the authorities altered the original Bill
and later introduced the Bantu Labour Relations Regulation Amendment Bill. 25

The new machinery retained the three-tier system, which had operated for
twenty years, with certain important differences.

23. Ibid.
25. Some of the comment elicited by these Bills is recorded in: Muriel Horrell
Student banned for five years

Staff Reporter

MISS LAURA LEVETAN, a BA/BSc student at the University of Cape Town, and external vice-president on the Students Representative Council, was yesterday banned for five years. Miss Levetan, who is also a member of the Nussa executive and a delegate to the Nussa congress starting in Cape Town this weekend, was informed on campus by police of her banning order in terms of Section 10(1) of the Internal Security Act. She was then taken to her home by Major Nick Bastos, where her passport was confiscated.

In terms of the banning order, she may no longer attend any gatherings, or meet with more than one person at a time. She is also confined to the Wynberg and Cape Town magisterial districts and has to report to the Claremont police station between 6am and 6pm every Wednesday.

Miss Levetan’s banning is the latest in a series of similar restrictions on students. Last week, Mr Dikiza Mji and Mr Terence Tyron, members of the South African Students Organization who were arrested in the October 19 clampdown last year, were banned under the Internal Security Act for five years. They had just been released from 396 days in detention.

Mr Mji, a fifth-year medical student at the University of Natal at the time of his detention, has been restricted to the Pinelands magisterial district. He is no longer allowed into any school, college or university and cannot attend any social or political gathering.

Mr Tyron, who has been banned under the same conditions, is restricted to the magisterial district of Umgungu.

On Friday last week, six black consciousness leaders were released from detention and were immediately served with five-year banning orders. Detainees still held in the Transvaal and Eastern Cape include the chairman and secretary of the Azanian People’s Organization, Mr Lethukuthula Mkhabela and Mr Lydon Mabasa.
Luyt attacks banning of SRC official

SIR RICHARD LUYT, UCT principal and honorary vice president of Nasas, yesterday attacked the government for banning UCT SRC vice president, Laura Levetan, on Friday.

Sir Richard, speaking at the opening of the 5th Nasas congress, expressed his anger at not being able to welcome Miss Levetan, who was one of the organizers of the congress.

He said the ban was just part of the "web of repression" that had become accepted as a way of life. He expressed the fear that the government was no longer accountable in matters, to parliament or even to courts of law. He emphasized the importance of organizations like Nasas which was being taken clearly against these activities.

The banning of Miss Levetan was also condemned by Mr. Charles Nopens, an ex-Nasas president. He said it was a "dirty act", timed to coincide with the Nasas conference.

He warned the delegates of the dangers of being side-tracked by the banning and said it was the duty of Nasas to focus on the main issues of racial capitalism and the racist myths that were so prevalent among whites.

This called for a more sophisticated analysis: looking not only at racial discrimination but also at historical roots. That this was being done to some extent was shown by the fact that the government had banned over 150 student publications in the last year. It was important for all students to continue investigating, analyzing and reporting," he said.

Mr. Nopens added that when he had been Nasas president four years ago, he had defended Nasas against the Schleicher Commission's allegations of abuse of funds. Nasas had since been declared an affected organization, which cut off all supplies of money from overseas.

"Now, in the light of allegations about the former Department of Information, Mr. Nopens called on conspirative students on English-speaking campuses to declare where they had obtained the money they had used to print glossy pamphlets over the last few years.
Detainees (32) home soon

All detainees held under Venda's emergency detention law in August will be released by December 16, the homeland's Secretary of Justice, Mr J P van der Merwe said today.

More than 50 supporters of the opposition Venda Independence People's Party (VIP), including 13 elected members of the Legislative Assembly, were detained in August.

Mr van der Merwe said the men were being released as their 60-day period in jail elapsed. Two were still held in Sibasa and another four in Dinant.
LONDON — Forty Labour MPs have tabled a motion in the House of Commons calling on the Government to appeal to the South African authorities to allow Mrs. Winnie Mandela to come to London to address a meeting on December 5 arranged by the United Nations Association of Britain.

It is to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The motion, which is unlikely to be debated, follows receipt by the UNA of a letter from Mrs. Mandela's lawyers, stating it seemed extremely unlikely that Mrs. Mandela would obtain permission to leave Brandfort in the Free State or obtain a passport to travel to Britain.

Telephoned

The charge d'affaires at the South African Embassy here, Mr. D. V. Louw, who received a deputation from the UNA on November 17 concerning Mrs. Mandela's application for a passport, sent a telephone message to the UNA concerning the matter.

This said Mrs. Mandela's lawyers had approached the Secretary of Justice for a passport and had been referred to the Secretary for the Interior who had not been approached.

Mrs. Mandela's lawyers, in a letter to the UNA, state that the Secretary for Justice referred them to the Secretary for the Interior for the necessary travel documents.

The lawyers were told that as soon as this was done the application to the Department of Justice for relaxation of Mrs. Mandela's restriction notices would receive their further attention.

The lawyers claim that on July 30 they wrote to the Secretary for the Interior requesting that an application made last year for a passport for Mrs. Mandela be reconsidered.

A letter dated August 18 was received from the Department of the Interior advising the lawyers that Mrs. Mandela should apply formally for a South African passport at the office of the nearest Commissioner for Plural Relations.

Application

The lawyers instructed their local correspondents in Brakfontein, where Mrs. Mandela is restricted, to obtain the necessary forms and lodge the application.

"To date we have not heard anything further," the lawyers wrote.

The UNA invited Mrs. Mandela on May 27 to attend and address the Human Rights meeting on December 5.

On September 4, a president of the UNA, Lord Philip Wood-Baker, wrote to Mr. Vorster telling him about the meeting, at which the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Davin Owen, will be the main speaker, and saying he was anxious that Mrs. Mandela should attend the meeting.

Mr. Vorster did not reply.
**Ex-Dispatch journalist released**

JOHANNESBURG — Four Internal Security Act detainees — including former Daily Dispatch reporter Thabane Mmitso — were released yesterday.

Two were immediately banned for five years. One of the freed detainees was already banned for five years.

The other three released were Mr. Ishmael Mkhabela, chairman of the Azania People's Organisation and also chairman of the Soweto Action committee; Mr. Lyndon Mabaso, secretary of Azafo; and Mr. Isaac Moroe, a freelance journalist.

Mr. Mkhabela and Mr. Mabaso, both of Soweto, were served with banning orders after their release restricting them for five years. Miss Mmitso had already been banned when she was detained.

Mr. D. D. C.
CHAPTER TWO:

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

1. Introduction

There is at least one reason for mining industry that has
R.P. Plewman's perspective
of Mining and Metallurgy
own projections by an e:
earlier and pioneering
technical expertise nor
information about indiv
work as a foundation, a
mation thrown up during
completed his research.

2. The Plewman Projections

Professor Plewman first derives some estimates of the future rates of
production of the main minerals mined or quarried in South Africa. The
future dates examined are 1980 and 2000. He then considers the 'balance
of different mining technologies' likely to be used for each mineral in
the future and deduces the implications of these technological assumptions
for the levels of output per worker likely to hold in the various branches
of mining. He then presents the levels of employment in these various
branches of mining that are entailed by his output and output per worker
projections.

2.1 Output projections (Table 23, p.60)

2.1.1 The minerals that Plewman separates out as worthy individual
attention (because of the relative size of the employment associated
with their mining) are:
gold, diamonds, platinum;
copper, iron ore, chromium, manganese ore, coal and asbestos.
The remainder (including quarries and salt, and tin) he treats together
as 'others'. Uranium is taken together with gold; zinc and lead with
copper; nickel with platinum. In 1970, the base-year in Plewman's
calculations, employment in these various branches was as follows (in
order of size): gold - 413 272, coal - 72 555, platinum - 61 167,
Work to go on say the 'Ten'

The Committee of 10 has pledged to continue its efforts to establish a local authority for Soweto.

The committee, the future of which has been in the balance because of the detention of its members, the clampdown on its meetings and the banning of two of its office bearers, decided at a meeting yesterday to go ahead with its activities and to co-opt two people to replace its banned members.

Dr Nihato Motlana said the committee had still to approach the two people concerned.

The banned persons are Mr Sedape Ramotopa and Mr Tapielwe Maziholo, who received five year banning orders on their release from Modder B prison recently.

Not all members of the committee were present at yesterday’s meeting but those absent agreed with the stand taken.

Dr Motlana said the committee’s first major task was to look into the draft Bill on black education in cooperation with the Soweto Teachers’ Action Committee.

The Bill, which was reported last month, provides among other things for compulsory and preschool education for blacks.
1.3.4 In the fundamental explanation of statistics in the context of employment in the mines referred to as 'development', and the industry's requirements now on, 'development' would require a technical description of the nature of 'development work' (contrasted with work at the stope-face in contact with the gold reef) and (presumably) of the different scales of 'development work' required when a mine is at different stages of its development. However this is beyond us now.

1.3.5 There is also a good deal more that could be teased out of the data — since we have information on tonnage of ore milled, gold output, ore-grade, tonnage milled per worker per year and gold output per worker per year (apart from revenue, cost and profit variables). We shall not attempt to model these relationships between these variables in this paper but a few points of interest may be included here.

1.3.5.1 Gold output rose with only one interruption (1967) from 1952 to 1970 — though the real surge was over by 1965. Output climbed from 368 metric tons at the start of this period to 950 metric tons in 1965; it took the next 5 years to reach 1,000 tons (the all-time maximum).

1.3.5.2 Underlying this increase in production of course was the development of the new fields and the increase in the number of productive mines (from 43 in 1950 to 60 in 1962). This was shown up in increased tonnages of ore being milled and treated every year — tonnages which moreover were of average higher grade throughout most of the 1950s since the newer mines in general had a higher grade than the average of the established industry.
The four are among 38 PAC members declared prohibited immigrants -- most of them in absentia -- by the Swaziland Government on April 7 this year following a request by the acting president of the PAC in Tanzania.

By increasing employment and a company granting system...

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<td>(1) 100</td>
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N.B.
(1) Need 440 to reach poverty line. Any additional income earned under an employment guarantee program and a company granting system...

Table I

27.
UCT Council objects to banning-error potential

"The Council of the University of Cape Town deplores the recent banning order imposed upon Ms Laura Levenson, vice-president of the university's Students' Representative Council, in terms of the Internal Security Act.

"Orders of this kind, which now affect nine members of the university (including two of its staff), are issued by the Minister of Justice after private consultations with advisers who remain anonymous. The information on which the orders are presumably based can therefore never be tested. Those affected have no opportunity to rebut the charges. If any, against them nor can they make representations before the orders are issued. The system does not contain any of the safeguards which should be essential where those concerns are to be deprived of their liberty to the extent achieved by the banning order imposed upon Ms Levenson."

"The Council of the University recognizes that the academic community cannot lay claim to absolute freedom in pursuing its activities. It can, however, protest in the strongest possible terms against a system which has such serious consequences for the individual academic and the university as a whole and which is so totally lacking in those basic safeguards which are essential to minimize the possibility of error, to reach rational decisions and to do justice."

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THE KINGDOM OF AFRICA

EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES

AFRICAN HISTORY
Luut says bannings restrict ideas

By BOB MOLLOY

SIR RICHARD LUUT, Principal and vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday that students needed to have confidence in the maintenance of the forms of freedom and justice to which their beliefs and traditions had reared them to enable them to decide to stay and serve in South Africa.

Speaking at the first of three graduation ceremonies to be held in the Jameson Hall, Sir Richard said that many things were seen by UCT members as not acceptable in respect of what was important and precious to the university.

"Banning of student publications had reached a pitch which was seriously restrictive of the free flow of ideas and information.

"Much worse was the banning of student leaders and staff.

"Such banned members are deprived of many freedoms and rights including those of setting foot on our UCT premises, or of publishing anything.

"Few things upset a university community more than the banning of its members, without opportunity to say a word in self-defence, indeed without knowledge or reason."

It was also clear that students were "deeply disturbed" to know that fellow students graduating with identical qualifications and going into identical appointments would often not be rewarded equally.
TABLE

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<td></td>
<td>737 600</td>
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Note

1/ Conviction of the Explosives Act (1982) and sentenced to six years, thre of which were suspended.
2/ The State alleges that Mr. Strachan had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for making a false affidavit and 12 months' imprisonment for two counts of supplying false information concerning prisons or prisoners in Durban in January 1986.
3/ He was released on warning until January 4.
4/ Arbitrary: already down to 17 000 in 1976 and due to decline secularly.
5/ Projected 5.5 per cent per annum rate of growth of from actual 1976 assuming constant productivity; this figure of productivity growth; this figure of productivity growth.
6/ Assume platinum reaches Plewman 1980 employment projection of 99 700. Then assume either 4 per cent per annum output growth and 1 per cent per annum productivity gains or 3 per cent output growth and constant productivity.

If these figures have any value at all they highlight the crucial role in Plewman's projections of copper, coal, asbestos, platinum. Except for coal (which has been raised) the others have all been lowered and the product is a level of total employment of 737 600 - which is the sort of level which we may well have in 1981 (see Section on EDP 'Projections').
Dear Professor J. de Wet,

I am writing to inform you about the recent changes in my course schedule and academic progress. I have been notified that my enrollment in Comparative Literature has been discontinued due to a lack of student interest. This is a significant concern for me, as I am deeply engaged in studying the impact of the American Civil War on contemporary politics and social structures.

I have been in contact with the academic advisor, who has assured me that this decision was made to reallocate resources to courses with higher enrollment. However, I am concerned about the implications of this for my overall academic progress, as Comparative Literature is one of the core courses required for my major.

I am seeking your guidance on how to address this situation. I believe that a programme of study that includes both Comparative Literature and American History would provide a comprehensive understanding of the historical context and contemporary implications of the American Civil War. I would be grateful if you could provide me with any additional information or resources that would support this request.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
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<td>Group Against Sexism, Wits University, Johannesburg</td>
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<td>Daily Mirror—Wednesday, October 18, 1978; Thursday, October 19, 1978; Friday, October 20, 1978; Saturday, October 21, 1978; Sunday, October 22, 1978, No 806; Monday, October 23, 1978; Tuesday, October 24, 1978</td>
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Prohibition on possession of undesirable publications

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 17 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

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<td>Health &amp; Efficiency—No 448, December 1971</td>
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<td>Journal of Sex—The—Vol 1, No 9</td>
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<td>Mancho—Vol 1, No 6, 31st August 1978</td>
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Verbod op besit van ongewenste publikasies

‘n Komitee besluit in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het, dat die ondergenoemde publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die best van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appellraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

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<td>Casa Zero, Barcelona</td>
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<td>South African Congress of Trade Unions, London</td>
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<td>Anti-Apartheid Movement, London</td>
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<td>D &amp; W Enterprises—East Rutherford, USA</td>
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**Buy National Savings Certificates**

**Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate**
and the period of exposure likely to cause pneumoconiosis exists. The relative severity of a serious of dust particles has been worked out experimentally, but can serve only as a guide.

In such cases, standards determined by international organizations are applied to South Africa, but the Commission points out that the formulation of standards and threshold values for industries requires the greatest accuracy and care, not only for the protection of the workers and the public, but also because they have financial implications that may have serious and sometimes disastrous consequences for an industry. (p.76)

The Department of Health will have to consult various bodies before carrying out industrial health projects. They will have to secure the best possible cooperation with employer organizations, trade unions, local authorities, voluntary organizations, industries, international bodies and safety organizations.

The Commission thus recommends that 3 new branches of the Department of Health be created: 1) Industrial Health Inspectorate Branch; 2) Legal Advisory Services Branch; 3) Industrial Health Development Branch in which MND and can be incorporated.

(See p.73 for table.)

Chapter XVII. Sanctions.

The Commission recommends that industrial courts not be created. Existing legislation deals adequately with health and safety. The maximum threshold values for different substances should only serve as guidelines; thus litigations and prosecutions will be largely eliminated.

The "over-hasty enforcement of sanctions" is seen as unnecessary; rather "advice, persuasion and warnings" should be used. If...


If overall control for industrial health is vested in a single authority, there should be one principal act called the Industrial Health Act. This should contain a main theme on general principles of industrial health. The tenor should be "constructive", rather than "prohibitive". The objects of the Act would be to provide for the health of workers in industry; to protect persons other than industrial workers against health hazards arising from industrial activity; for control over storage, transportation and use of...
CHAPTER

IMMORAL POLICY

1. Introduction

There is at 1 mining industry. R.P. Plewman's mining and own project is earlier and more technical exploits information and work as a foundation thrown completed his...

2. The Plewman Project

Professor Plewman continues his production of future dates of different the future and for the level of mining branches of projections...

2.1 Output

2.1.1 Attention with their mining are: gold, diamonds, platinum;
copper, iron ore, chromium, manganese ore, coal and asbestos.
The remainder (including quarries and salt, and tin) he treats together as 'others'. Uranium is taken together with gold; zinc and lead with copper; nickel with platinum. In 1970, the base-year in Plewman's calculations, employment in these various branches was as follows (in size): gold - 413,272, coal - 72,555, platinum - 61,167,

Ban on respected Christian leader

From Mrs PHYLLIS DOBLE (Bishops Court):

THO stuborn refusal of the National Party government to consolidate the homelands meaningfully, as once more emphasized by Dr Perdie Hartenstein's statement that no more consolidation would take place other than that allowed for in the 1968 Land Act, makes a mockery of the government's calls for white South Africans to sacrifice in the interest of peace.

If it is borne in mind that blacks have been clearly told that they will not be regarded as South African citizens and that they must realize their political and national aspirations in the homelands, it will be realized that NP policy is not only illegal but also immoral. How do they expect to accommodate 200 millions blacks in just over 13 percent of South Africa's land surface? Not only is this government bankrupt as far as policy is concerned, but its administration is rife with alleged corruption and nepotism - a sure sign that it has been in power for too long.

Is it not time for all concerned South Africans to commit themselves to an alternative course? May I put it to all moderate and reasonable citizens of this country that the New Republic Party has illustrated a responsible and constructive attitude on all crucial issues, while its federal/confernal policy is viable and practical within the context of South Africa's multiracial nature. It has been tested and approved at local government level by the leaders of the groups in Natal, where the New Republic Party governs, and is a working model of what can be achieved through consultation and negotiation.

From M NASH (Kenilworth):

AMONG the five Transvaal black consciousness leaders released after 394 days' detention without trial, and then banned for five years, was one I have met - the Rev Drake Tshenekeng. Therefore, in writing to protest against the injustice to all the men and their families, I wish to testify to what I know of this man.

Mr Tshenekeng was ordained to the Anglican priesthood in 1972, after studying at St Peter's College, Alice. Since then he has served the parish of St Mary, Orlando East, which has had to do without its rector since October 19, 1977.

In November/December, 1976, Mr Tshenekeng attended the triennial provincial synod of the Church of the Province of South Africa, as a representative of the Johannesburg diocese. This reflects the respect with which he was held among church people.

Non-violent

As a leader in the Black People's Convention, a non-violent political organization, he was working to channel black anger and frustration into constructive social action.

The arbitrary destruction of such organizations and the prolonged detention, then banning - without charge or trial - of such leaders is institutionalized violence. That is, unlawful use of power by state bodies entrusted to exercise the rule of law.

Such violence undercuts the restraining influence of Christians like Drake Tshenekeng and drives black youth to desperation.

For the sake of peace and...
Six Daily Mirror (328)
newspapers banned

CAPE TOWN. — Publications which the Directorate of Publications, Cape Town, announced yesterday were undesirable include seven issues of the Daily Mirror and Sunday Mirror of London, dated October 18 to 24, inclusive. The items prohibited, these include posters — "Biko" and "Biko: The Spirit Lives on", "Justice of a Suicide Detainee" and "Steve Biko: Generations of rage shall rise from his death".

From today it will be an offence to import or distribute the following (names of author or producer in brackets):

- "Book of Friends" (Henry Miller)
- "Poe Must Die" (Marc Olden)
- "Fundamentals of Scientific Communism" (V G Afanasiev)
- "So Wild a Rapture" (Andrea Layton)
- "Peace Courier, Volume 9, November 1978, and every subsequent edition" (Town, Peace Council, Helsinki)
- "Fight to free our Leaders — ANC salutes Nelson Mandela 69th birthday — sticker (unknown)"
- "Concentration, No 609, poster (Cheyko Leidmann)"
- "SA Auto, October 1978, Vol 1, No 2 (Allied Publishing Ltd)"
- "Cut loose, pretty boy — bound in false cover (unknown)"
- "Title of publication not stated — Story of homosexual escapades of student (Dave Standish)"
- "On tour from Chicago to Seventeen Countries — bound in false cover (Unknown)"

From today it will be an offence to possess the following (names of author or producer in brackets):

- "Muslim News, Vol 18, No 16, Friday, September 1978, Muslim News Publications, Athlone"
- "Health and Efficiency, No 946, December 1971 (Plant News (He) Ltd London)"
- "The Journal of Sex, Vol 1, No 9 (GSP Limited; Surrey)"
- "The Anatomy of a Revolt (unknown)"

Venus Products pamphlet (Venus Products, Johannesburg)
- "Mayibuye, Vol 1, No 6, 31 August 1978 (African National Congress Information and Publicity Department, Lusaka)"
- "Biko — the Spirit Lives on — poster (SRC, Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch)"
- "Biko poster (Springs, University of Natal)"
- "Justice of a Suicide Detainee — poster (SRC, Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban)"

Steve Biko: Generations of rage shall rise from his death — poster (SRC, Projects Committee, University of Natal, Durban)

Crossroads: Siyahlala — We are staying — poster (SRC, Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch)
- "Interview No 108, 8-14 July 1978 (Edizes Zeta, SA, Barcelona); Interview No 110, 22-28 June 1978 (Edizes Zeta, SA, Barcelona); Interview No 118, 5-9 August 1978 (Edizes Zeta, SA, Barcelona)"
- "Lib, No 49, 4/7/78 (known); Lib, No 53, 1/10/78 (unknown)"
- "Flashmen, No 47 (Ann Arbor Editorial, Madrid)"
- "Bazaar, No 10, October 1977 (Editorial Formentera, Madrid)"
- "Blade, Vol 1, No 2 (Top Sellers Ltd, London)"
- "Blade, Vol 1, No 5 (Top Sellers Ltd, London)"
- "Lus, No 29, August 1978 (Edizes 2, SA, Madrid)"
- "Lib, No 85, Del 12 al 19 de Junio de 1978 (unknown)"
- "Lib, No 85, Del 12 al 19 de Agosto 1978, No 5 (Cinczero, Barcelona)"
- "An Exorcism (Penny Singer)"
- "Culture and Socialism and Manifesto — towards a Free Revolutionary Art (Leon Trotsky)"
- "The Position of the Republican and the Tasks of Youth Workers (Leon Trotsky)"
- "Unite, issue No 11, September 1978 (South African Congress of Trade Unions, London)"
- "Calt (Model: Gunther Kel)"
- "Advertisement pamphlet (Calt Studio, New York)"
- "Calt (Model: Jordan Hunter)"
- "Advertisement pamphlet (Calt Studio, New York)"
- "Calt — cover photo from Gallery 16 — advertisement pamphlet (Calt Studio, New York)"
- "The Zazas Collection — advertisement pamphlet (Zens, Los Angeles)"

Daily Mirror, Wednesday, October 18, 1978; Thursday, October 19, 1978; Friday, October 20, 1978; Saturday, October 21, 1978; Monday, October 23, 1978; Tuesday, October 24, 1978; Sunday, October 22, 1978, No 606, (The Daily Mirror Newspaper Ltd, London)"

The Kassina File (International University Exchange Fund, Geneva)
- "Bulletin: Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers, New Series (2) 5, October 1978 (Haldane Society)"
- "American Photographer, Vol 1, No 5, October 1978 (Imagination, New York)"
- "Aurelie, No 1329, poster (David Hamilton)"
- "Concentration, No 607, poster (Cheyko Leidmann)"
- "SA Auto, October 1978, Vol 1, No 2 (Allied Publishing Ltd)"

"On tour from Chicago to Seventeen Countries — bound in false cover (unknown)"

"From women to Seventeen Countries — bound in false cover (Unknown)"

"From today it will be an offence to possess the following (names of author or producer in brackets):"
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<tr>
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<th>Proj 1</th>
<th>Proj 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron ore</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrome</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>1:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>156 000</td>
<td>271 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>115 700</td>
<td>119 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUB-TOTAL</td>
<td>438 200</td>
<td>571 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>30 500</td>
<td>33 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>100 000</td>
<td>100 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamonds</td>
<td>31 000</td>
<td>31 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>264 000</td>
<td>264 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>863 900</td>
<td>999 600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These two projections are in fact very similar - apart from the projections of coal employment (of the 135 900 difference between them coal is responsible for 115 500). The reason for the two divergent coal employment projections is the alternative assumptions allowed for about the rate of growth of domestic demand for coal - either 5 per cent or 8 per cent. The slight difference in projected rates of productivity growth is not relevant - since it actually offsets to some extent the employment effects of the alternative growth rates of demand and output. We have suggested earlier that it is relatively easy to make out a case for the lower end of Plewman's coal output projection range - but we have not made out a case against the upper end of the range. We shall retain it as a possibility therefore.

We shall concentrate on Projection 1 (for the reason just given). In terms of Plewman's statistics it represents an increase of around 220 000 jobs on 640 000 in 30 years (since 1970) - or employment growth at about 1 per cent per annum for the 30 years. From 1977 it represents the creation of approximately 193 000 jobs. (I am assuming that 1977 will see an average 700 000 workers in service, which converts to something like 671 200 at work - and the Plewman projections are of people at work).
Woods is not cheap

By Richard Walker: New York

STUDENT activists at Princeton University have failed to enlist South African exile Donald Woods to address them – because they could not raise his R2 500 lecture fee. "Our funds are very limited," explained Pete Maritz, an American who formerly studied in South Africa. They have not given up hope. By uniting with some other groups they may scrape the money together, he said.

Princeton has an ardent student corps which has allied with units in other top American universities in a long campaign to force their governing bodies to sell off investments in major corporations active in the Republic. Princeton has about R100-million in South African-linked businesses.

company policy to have one, or two. About 26 (9%) gave an answer along their African workers' representation, while a further 12% of outside agencies such as the Federation of Industry committee resemble trade unions too closely. This is not quite correct for the differences between an in-plant committee and a trade union are more marked than the similarities. Nevertheless, it does encapsulate the fear of collective bargaining which exists perhaps more widely than the Verster survey indicates. Yet another respondent stated bluntly that liaison committees are consultative rather than negotiating bodies. This is, I believe, the crux of the matter. The disparity in the numbers of the liaison and works committees established since the 1973 labour unrest seems to indicate that management perceives its interests to be best served by a system of control through consultation. Whether this is the case remains to be seen.

The Works Committee in Practice

We turn now to a consideration of works committees. In January 1973 there were only 24 statutorily-constituted works committees throughout the Republic, but by the end of March of that year these had increased to 31. At the end of 1974 the number of these committees had reached 207 and of these, 98 (47%) were located in the Transvaal, 61 (30%) in the Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and 3 (18) in the O.F.S. Later information put the number at 239 in May 1975, a seven-fold increase in a little over two years.

The Verster investigation collected less satisfactory data on these committees than it had on liaison committees. This was due in part to the fact that management is not represented on a works committee and in many instances was not able, therefore, to complete the questionnaire satisfactorily. In some cases, apparently, the works committee members viewed the questionnaire and its purpose with suspicion. In June 1974 questionnaires were sent to 124 organisations of whom only 34 responded. These 34 had established 41 works

35. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.
The five-year banning of Mr Haski Rachidi, former president of the banned Black People's Convention, and three others, brings to 19 the number of Security Act detainees released and banned within the last two months. Those banned are Mr Rachidi, Mrs Juby Mayet, a Johannesburg journalist who was recently released, and Mr Nohele Moli, detained on September 10 and released on October 27, and Mr Mahdi Moutlwanana, a former research worker for the Black Community Programmes. Another detainee, Mr Sionko Sokupa, was also served with a banning order immediately after being released in King William's Town.

In the last two months, 23 people have been detained under the Internal Security Act, according to the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Category</th>
<th>No. of Families</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than R100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>R100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R100 to R200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>R182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R200 to R500</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>R233</td>
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</table>

The table above shows the income required to raise the family income of the five poorest households to the poverty line. The table also shows the number of families in each category, and the expenditure required to meet the poverty line.

A simple but satisfactory measure of the level of living required to show a surplus of R25 million is to look at the poverty line, which is currently set at R100 per month. The table above shows that 5 families need R100 to meet the poverty line, while 5 families need R182. This suggests that the government needs to increase social security payments to help lift these families out of poverty.

The government has announced a proposal to increase social security payments by 10% in order to help those living below the poverty line. This proposal is expected to cost R20 million and is expected to benefit over 1 million people.

The government is also working on a national development plan to create jobs and stimulate economic growth. This plan is expected to cost R100 million and is expected to benefit over 5 million people.

Overall, the government is making significant efforts to reduce poverty and improve the living standards of the poor. However, more needs to be done to ensure that everyone has access to basic necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter.
11.

are very largely concerned with wages and working conditions, though in most instances but not in all.

At the previous meeting, let us say, 100 African workers. If a dispute arose, the majority of his employees were resolutely committed to employing, let us say, 100 African workers. If the dispute was not resolved upon the introduction of a liaison committee, or a cent of his employees were resolutely committed to employing, let us say, 100 African workers. If the dispute was not resolved, it was no simple mechanism to break the impasse.

Again, if the employer at an election meeting were to insist from the chair upon a secret ballot in the face of a decided worker preference for voting by a show of hands, there is no quick, effective instrument for reconciling so deep-rooted a difference.

Functions of Committees

A further difference between the liaison and the works committee is that the function of the former is "to consider ... and to make ... recommendations", while that of the latter is "to communicate the wishes, aspirations and requirements of the employees in the establishment or section of an establishment in respect of which it has been elected, to their employer and to represent the said employees in any negotiations with their employer concerning their conditions of employment or any other matter affecting their interests". Evidently the legislature envisaged the liaison committee as a consultative body while the works committee was to enjoy negotiating rights limited to in-plant bargaining and thus falling short of collective bargaining as it is generally understood. The chairman of the works committee was to be the intermediary between the workers' elected representatives and the employer.

While the period of office of a liaison committee was not limited by statute, that of a works committee was limited to "not more than two years".

Co-ordinating Committees

As the new system permitted the election of more than one works committee in an establishment, provision was made for a co-ordinating works committee consisting of the chairmen and secretaries of each works committee where two or more such committees had been elected. The appointment of a co-ordinating committee was to be made after consultation with the employer concerned, and its duties were roughly the same as those of a single works committee.
12. Total employment in all

12.1 Total employment is not so surprising that over our period of the total.

12.1.1 Between sector employment jobs were added to this represents 15 rate of 2 per cent.

12.1.2 In the y continue but at a fluctuations. If face value and fit 1961 and 1976 the of this 30-year period between 1946 and 1 argued above in the constraints in 1977 employment figures the annual average of the growth rate is distinctly below this.

12.2 The underlying reasons for the different employment growth records in the two periods are fairly clear.

12.2.1 In the period to 1961 employment in gold mining was expanding - adding about 95 000 jobs to the total. This impulse was imparted to the overall total. Similar expansion of output and employment in coal, asbestos, quarries and salt and manganese ore (to take the obvious candidates) reinforced the growth tendency. It appears that technical progress was not yet of the sort (or at the rate) to damp down employment growth markedly - in the face of rapid output growth.

By ZWELAKHLE SISULU Staff Reporter

At least four more people were banned for five-year periods yesterday, among them Mr. Hluku Rachidi, former president of the Black People's Convention. The others were Mrs. Juby Mayet, a journalist on the staff of the ecumenical newspaper, The Voice; Mrs. Nohle Mohapi, widow of Mr. Mpetla Mohapi, who died in detention in 1978; and Mr. Malusi Mphumwana.

Mr. Rachidi and the women were recently released from detention. Mr. Mphumwana was one of eight Internal Security Act detainees released in King Williams Town and Grahamstown yesterday. Mr. Rachidi had been detained for 240 days from July 1976 and for more than a year from last December.

The banning order on Mrs. Mayet - a widow with eight children - prohibits her from working for The Voice, where she was deputy chief sub-editor, going to any black, coloured or Indian areas except Lenasia or attending political gatherings.

Six of her children are still at school. One of her elder sons is now with her family's sole source of income. The editor of The Voice, Mr. Revelation Ntshayi, said Mrs. Mayet's banning was a grievous blow to the paper.

The Minister of Justice would be asked to relax the order to allow her to continue working.

The acting general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr. W. Kistner, described Mrs. Mayet's banning as an act of callousness and gross injustice.

"Mrs. Mayet was in detention for most of this year, so surely the authorities could have built up a case against her which could have been tested in court," Dr. Kistner said.

The seven released with Mr. Mphumwana yesterday are Mr. Sipho Pityana, Mr. Lizwi Pityana, Mr. Khaya Mohayana, Mr. Magxinde Magxini, Mr. Silumko Sokupa, Mr. Templeton Qilo and Mr. Mbuyiso Madaka.
This is indeed so: it in the first 5 years after but at much higher level, the last 5 years.

- 42 -

Johannesburg journalist banned

JOHANNESBURG. - A member of staff of the anti-apartheid newspaper "Voice", Mrs Juby Mayet, has been banned.

In a statement here yesterday, the acting general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr W Kistner, termed the banning as "an act of callousness and gross injustice".

He said Mrs Mayet was the sole supporter of eight minor children. The banning would make it impossible for her to work as a "journalist" and the possibility of her finding other work was "slight". - Sapa

9.1 There are no statistics (and graphs) of employment, output and output per worker. In particular, output per worker tended to grow quite markedly during the first employment period (1946-56) but then to decline during the period of fast employment growth to the mid-1960s. It then grew very fast - in fact more than doubled between 1965-66 and 1972 - as output continued to expand fast accompanied by an actual decline in employment. Since then, however, productivity has been tending to decline somewhat (though the series is very volatile) in the recent years of heavy employment growth. Statistics for 1977 suggest that we have very fast output growth with almost static employment. We know there has been the development of a major new open-cast pit at Sishen to supply Saldanha Bay and export markets. It seems possible that part of the 1975 employment increase has to do with development work for this project.

9.5 Detailed explanations of the changes recorded in 9.4 will not be attempted - beyond noting i) that the period has seen the development and use of both more productive open-cast techniques and of various underground improvements and ii) that as with coal, manganese, and copper (and perhaps other minerals) there are different types of deposit (e.g. surface and underground) which require different techniques (with different associated labour productivities) for their exploitation. With the qualification that there are technical factors involved which are not well understood, it seems possible to say that there has been a trend increase in employment since the mid-1950s, of the order of 5-6 per cent per annum, which technical progress has not thus far eliminated.
Sally Motlana released but may face charges

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

MRS SALLY Motlana, vice-president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and wife of Dr Nthato Motlana, was yesterday released from detention under the Terrorism Act.

Mrs Motlana, a mother of four, had been held in solitary confinement at Jeppe Police Station since she was detained on October 25.

On her release yesterday Security Police told her she may still be charged under the Terrorism Act.

"I feel very bitter about my detention," she said.

"Police should investigate charges against you before you are detained. Instead, investigations are conducted while you are in detention and you are released when you should not have been detained in the first place."

"It is wrong for any leader to be bitter in a struggle but detention without trial is terrible," she said.

In her absence, the family business in Soweto was managed by her daughter, Kgomofo, and her son Karabo.

Mrs Motlana is also a vice-president of the All Africa Council of Churches.

She was detained with her husband under the Internal Security Act in October 1976 and was again detained last February for a week, also under the Terrorism Act.

No other releases were announced by the Prisons Department yesterday.

Meanwhile, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, yesterday condemned the banning of at least 20 people in the past month, including leaders of the black consciousness movement.

The bannings had come at a time when people thought there was a move away from the "doctrinaire" Verwoerdian and Vorsterian era.

"They will only serve to engender a spirit of bitterness, anger and frustration in the black community," Dr Motlana warned.

The SACC has criticised the banning of Mrs Ruby Magut, a Johannesburg journalist.

In a statement, the acting General Secretary of the SACC, Rev. Dr W. Kistner, said: "Once again a person is deprived of liberty on the grounds of secret and unreliable information by people whose powers are unmitigated by the normal processes of law."

See Page 2
"It's a banning order..."

A ban for Christmas

You could call it a uniquely South African Christmas present, devised by Scrooge in collaboration with the Marquis de Sade. One hand of the law releases a person from months of no-trial detention—while the other immediately slaps on a five-year banning order. If comparisons have to be made, being jalled is worse than being banned. But both are deplorable punishments without trial.

In the past seven weeks bans have been served on 21 people, many of them newly released from periods of detention ranging from a few months to over a year. That figure represents only new bannings, not renewals of previous orders. Altogether, according to the Institute of Race Relations, 1,373 people have been banned since the practice was introduced in the 1950s.

Bannings have sometimes been compared to a form of living death, depriving people of their jobs, right of movement and normal social intercourse. And what have they achieved, apart from added odium abroad and bitterness at home? Like all forms of punishment without trial, they are an admission of weakness. If the banned are really as dangerous, are there not enough security laws under which to bring them to court?

Well, a merry Christmas to the 167 persons currently under banning orders. It will be a very different holiday from that which most South Africans will enjoy.
a very important, usually very destructive, role.

As with all organisations, committees and groups, these power struggles are based on personality clashes and desire for power, jealousy, etc. In the rest, are set within the context of the various patriarchal relationships operating. There are certain issues involved with most, if not all, the community across. They play a central role in securing assistance from groups outside the area, be it a charity or whatever. As liaison people they all techniques and contacts.

While there are cases where these people manipulate to benefit themselves and their own causes, by no means generalise that this is always the case. Prestige value of being involved in projects seem pretty general. This is not saying, of course, that people are not also sincerely concerned about aim to overcome.

Very often the patron figure is the local shoo, transport rider. Often all the professionals in an area are involved, for example priests, nurses, teachers. Often there are only a few "community leaders" who are involved, but this does not happen. For example, in the project, there was no emphasis on specifically the most educated people in the area, although they were generally advertised and it was open to everyone and play some role if they wished. A group of priests were very insulted by this and told go and local people that the project was run by it was going to be a business for that clique anyway.

The occurrence of clique controlled projects, they and the antagonism they generate is probably influential. In Kwa-Zulu there is a creche project which is being assisted by a local development agency. An old lady had been looking after large numbers of children for years, and the project was to turn the set-up into a formal creche with a salary. When the old lady's daughter told her mother about what was going to happen, she advised his mother to be the right hand to which the authorities would be entitled. She also gave her the address of the local MP, who is a very influential man in the town, and the whole area, and the old lady was asked to come and see him. She got prestige as being someone who is doing something for children. She was told to come and see him, and he was told to come and see him.

EXCEPTION: If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project. If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project. If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project. If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project. If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project. If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project.

The issue is that there is an involvement from local leaders that foster any attempt to be responsible for a project. But has arisen at the of being involved in the project. Thus, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project. If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project. If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project. If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project. If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project. If there is no local leader, the community leader must be involved. Under no circumstances should the community leader be involved in the project.
Shock at bannings

I CANNOT begin without expressing my appreciation for a newspaper that takes seriously its readers' right to know, and so makes a magnificent contribution towards creating a responsible and caring citizenship.

The release and then immediate banning of people who have suffered 366 days of interrogation and solitary confinement, the nature of which the general public can only guess at, leaves one with a sense of total shock. The fact that this has become our "norm" — something we expect to happen — is only more horrifying.

How vile is our humanity that we do not even allow a man to enjoy fellowship with his friends for one moment in six years! "Hearing both sides" in this country is apparently a prerogative applicable only to the Government (I refer to Mr P W Botha's remarks about why he found Mr Justice Mostert's statements unsatisfactory).

Mrs Sheena Duncan's letter (RDM, November 22) highlighted the need to care about what happens in government, whether one is personally affected, as in having one's taxes secretly spent, or whether it concerns the stripping away of another's rights to SA citizenship.

There is, for instance, an absolute need for every Christian to care when covert threats are made against the SA Council of Churches for spending money, as shown by its accounts, on alleviating misery and suffering.

Our nation commits blasphemy every time it claims it is following the most humane person the world has known, whose criterion for judgment was: "What you did for the least of these my brethren by caring for the hungry, the thirsty, the stranger, the sick and those in prison, you did for me."

— MRS E CRESSWELL
Johannesburg.

Smears on SACC

I WAS appalled at the smears by the Minister of Police and some Afrikaans newspapers about the use of funds by the SA Council of Churches. Would Mr Kruger please note the following:

In 1915, the Heelpaal organisation was established to help those convicted of rebellion and treason, and to provide for their families. Was not similar help given by members of the public to people convicted during the Second World War of assisting the enemies of the State, and to the "Koffiefontein Old Boys" or their dependants?

Since Jesus Christ (who was given a trial of sorts and an opportunity to defend himself) was convicted of a political crime, what is Mr Kruger's attitude to the assistance given by Christians to Mary, Christ's mother?

Matthew 25: 11-46 describes the social behaviour of the elect of God. Why is this Christian teaching being repudiated by the Nationalists? Why do they make law after law preventing Christians from caring for those imprisoned, sheltering the stranger in their homes, etc, and instead provide for the destruction of homes, the displacement of communities and the imprisonment of people who have not been convicted of any crime?

— D B JOHNSTON, Elkenhout.
Lift ban on ANC urges Curry

BLOEMFONTEIN — The acting leader of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, yesterday called on the government to lift the ban on the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress and other banned organisations so that "a peaceful negotiated settlement can be reached in South Africa."

Addressing the annual congress of the party here, he said as long as the ANC, PAC and others remained banned, there could never be peace in South Africa.

The government must not behave like Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith did when he declared UDI 13 years ago. Mr Smith had refused to concede to majority rule and negotiate with black leaders, but was now forced to accept the very people he had condemned.

Whites must start negotiating with black leaders before the situation became fewer and fewer and violence escalated beyond control.

The so-called Coloured and the black people in general were prepared to co-operate with whites in building a new South Africa and were even prepared to die for it. But they were not prepared to die for apartheid and white South Africa.

Mr Curry said the Labour Party would continue to reject the government's new constitutional proposals along with other constitutional models simply because they were devised by whites only.

His party was for a new dispensation for South Africa to be achieved at a national convention where all black leaders and whites should participate.

On the Information scandal, he said the government, and particularly the Prime Minister, Mr F. W. Botha, had reacted in typically arrogant and "kradadi" fashion in an attempt to cover up and play down the "revolting" scandal.

He said it was not surprising that corruption and abuse should appear where a minority government had been in power too long and developed an arrogant contempt for the people. It used its power to entrench power and equated the National Party with the state.

"In the light of all these deplorable developments, it is tragic that the majority of the white electorate, to protect and to preserve their privileged position, are prepared to tolerate, if not condone, this state of affairs," he said.

The freedom of the press, which played an important role in exposing the scandal, was a precondition of true democracy. — S.M.P.

Levels for 1973 employment statistics in labour demand.

Phases (or sub-1961, ii) the stabilisation of rands 425–430 thousand.

Which underlies in the post-war upside a substantial $ (the East, Central Orange Free State, Certainly by the early 1960s (say 1961–62) the batch of newer mines begun in the late 1940s and 1950s had reached "full production". Many of them had been producing gold for some years but had not till then reached full-scale. Not long after this stage had been reached a large number of mines, especially from the East Rand field which was the major producer in the 1950s, began to close down — at least one a year during 1962 to 1971, and as many as five in a single year (1967). The number of major mines in production declined in this period from 55 in 1960 and a maximum of 60 in 1962 to 47 in 1970 (and has since fallen further to 41).

These closures were the result of both geological and economic factors. In particular the long years in which the gold price stayed unchanged while working costs rose took their toll — reducing the payable reserves of ore of mines and bringing the lives of some of them to a premature conclusion.
Roger Omond: London

Not an Easy Year in Exile
for 16 more

Gatherings

The Star Friday December 29 1978

5

Mini brakes in SA safe

The Department of Health has been assured by the South African Medical Association that there are no health hazards associated with the use of mini brakes. The department has also been assured that the brakes are not dangerous to health.

A recent study by the Department of Health on mini brakes has shown that the brakes are safe for use in South Africa. The study was conducted by the South African Medical Association and has been approved by the Department of Health.

The Department of Health has also been assured by the South African Medical Association that the brakes are not dangerous to health. The department has also been assured that the brakes are not dangerous to health.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2600 29 December 1978
NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 10quin OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

In terms of section 10quin (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), I, James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, hereby withdraw Government Notice R. 510, dated 1 April 1966, in so far as it is applicable to the person mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

Signed at Durban on 14 December 1978.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice.

SCHEDULE

Name Date of birth
Mphahlele, Letobe Ezekiel, alias 17 December 1919.

Zeko

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2600 29 December 1978
KENNISGEWING INGEVOEGE ARTIKEL 10quin VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950

Ingevoeg artikel 10quin (2) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950 (Wet 44 van 1950), trek ek James Thomas Kruger, Minister van Justisie, Gouwernementskennisgeving R. 510, gedateer 1 April 1966, vier oor as wat dit op die persoon in die Bylae hierby genoem van toepassing is, hierby in.

Ondertek te Durban op 14 Desember 1978.

J. T. KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

BYLAE Geboortedatum
Mphahlele, Letobe Ezekiel, alias 17 Desember 1919.

Zeko

STAATSKOERANT, 29 DESEMBER 1978

No. 2576 29 December 1978
PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10ter OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

The Minister of Justice has, in terms of section 10ter of the Internal Security Act, 1950 (Act 44 of 1950), approved the publication of the following particulars of notices issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act whereby the persons mentioned below were prohibited from attending gatherings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address mentioned in notice</th>
<th>Date on which notice was delivered</th>
<th>Date on which notice expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lovelan, Laura Jean.</td>
<td>4 Kinkle Way Avenue/Kinkelweglaan, Newlands/ Nuweland, Cape/Kaap</td>
<td>24/11/78</td>
<td>30/11/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabasa, Lybony.</td>
<td>4223 Chiawelo, Soweto</td>
<td>1/12/78</td>
<td>30/11/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matshiko, Ntsirhe Diahona Feletty.</td>
<td>6700 Kagiso, Kagisordorp.</td>
<td>17/11/78</td>
<td>31/12/78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mienie, Heratius.</td>
<td>771 Dube, Soweto</td>
<td>11/12/78</td>
<td>30/11/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mili, Dilia.</td>
<td>456 Mofolo Street/Suid, Soweto</td>
<td>11/12/78</td>
<td>30/11/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikel, Thabane.</td>
<td>1069 13th Avenue/Lide Laan, Clermont</td>
<td>20/11/78</td>
<td>30/11/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokoele, Dumilela Aubrey.</td>
<td>4225 Chiawelo, Soweto</td>
<td>1/12/78</td>
<td>30/11/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntshu, Lawrence Jonas.</td>
<td>7652 Orlando West/West, Soweto</td>
<td>11/12/78</td>
<td>30/11/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntshu, Lawrence Jonas.</td>
<td>584 Motlape Street/straat, Kagiso, Krugersdorp.</td>
<td>11/12/78</td>
<td>30/11/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntshu, Lawrence Jonas.</td>
<td>3782 Flamingo Street/straat, Lenasia</td>
<td>17/11/78</td>
<td>30/11/83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monday, 19th February (Course Information Lectures) Beattie Building

9 - 9.50 a.m. Afrikaans/Nederlands Beattie Theatre
10 - 10.50 a.m. French Intensive Room B. 115
10 - 10.50 a.m. French 1 B. 105
10 - 10.50 a.m. Education B. 106
10 - 10.50 a.m. Law B. 114
Names added to banning list

PRETORIA. — The names of the following people have been added to the list of people prohibited from attending gatherings for five years in terms of the Internal Security Act, according to a notice in yesterday’s Government Gazette:

Lauda, jean, Level, of 46 Kingsway Avenue, Newlands.
Cape Town: Lydon Mahasa of 4225 Chiawelo, Soweto, Nicolaas Bekkers, Piet, Mathaba of 2560, Kagiso, Krugersdorp.
Thandisane Mphwia, Mazibuko of 771, Diebe, Soweto, Horatius Mdeleni of 499, Mofolo South, Soweto.

Dirtia Mtl of 1059 13th Avenue, Claremont, Ihsan Kamers of 4225 Chiawelo, Soweto, Sundahela Aubrey, Mokoena of 7652, Orlando West, Soweto, Lawrence Jonas Nkosi of 504 Motshepi Street, Kagiso, Krugersdorp, Ashleigh Rambali of 1, Swallow Road, Cotonso, Sedupe Joshua Ramgopa of 7948, Orlando West, Mandla.

Patrick Tid of 7, Soga Street, Kg Nokhobo, Utshongolo, Terence Hauolf Tryon, House, 27, Esipianzi Estate, Umzinto, Pole Isaac Thembekeng of 1478, Mooki Street, Orlando East, Soweto, Sadekhoe Mohamed Zariava of 3702, Flamingo Street, Lenasia, and Mosotho Philip Setho of Phuthaditjhaba, Witk讲bok, has been prohibited from attending gatherings for a period of two years in terms of the Act.